PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MAHOMEDALI JINNAH & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 5 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
6th May.	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
14th ,,	DONGOLA	8,056
13th ,,	CHINA (a)	7,952
23rd ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,703
14th ,,	WALDEBRA	158.75
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MAS OBRA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong & Shanghai
,,	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
11th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
9th ,,	CHAKDARA	Do.
9th ,,	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5879	18th Feb.	5th Mar.
Tsushima ,,	Y. Okuno	6746	8th Mar.	,,
(b) Tomiura ,,	J. Wada	3821	17th ,,	24th ,,
A. Kusakari		7148	18th ,,	29th ,,
Delagoa ,,	M. Kitamura	4021	4th Apr.	16th Apr.
Tentalin ,,				

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Sarnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7924

THE
SUMIMOTO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 76,668,663
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,266,66[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabarashu
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

E. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 888.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, surabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Mornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkow	Swatow	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND .....£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 56,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready adjustability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary

EARL & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Sir Montague Turner, K.C.I.E.
Deputy Chairman.
Sir Edward Albert Wentworth Holland, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alexander Murray, K.C.I.E.
Sir Frederick Lucas Mackworth, Bart.
Sir Thomas Sivewright, K.C.I.E.
Sir Frederick Hugh Lindsay

FOUND.

FOUND.—On the Esplanade Road, opposite the Y. M. C. A., hut on FRIDAY, March 4th A SUM OF MONEY in notes. Anybody claiming and giving proof of possession to the Head Police Office or the Officer Commanding, Marine Lines Camp, will receive the amount back.
C8582

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARN Rs. 200 monthly. Work in leisure hours. Apply to M. H. KHAN, C/o. Kalooram and Co., New Cantt. Delhi.
R2651

LOOK SHARP—Apply to-day and obtain District Agency from Varsney Metal Works for Abjash Patent Locks on decent commission Varshney Building, Aligarh City.
R2649

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST, preferably a lady. Apply at first instance to Box No. 1897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8552

WANTED—QUALIFIED MOTOR FOREMEN and FITTERS, only thoroughly experienced men need apply stating salary required. Apply Box No. 1904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". C8571

WANTED—A good TYPIST for a firm dealing in Hardware and Mill Stores, only experienced men should apply Pay Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2644

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT knowing typewriting. Pay according to qualification, apply personally. VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 74, Homji Street, Fort.
R2612

WANTED

WANTED.—Applications from ambitious men for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER." Sent post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot.
R2615

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN of experience shortly leaving for Germany would be glad to hear from Indian firms with a view to establishing connection. Apply Box No. 1895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2637

WANTED on handsome commission, underwriters and Agents for selling Shares of a Sugar Manufacturing Co., Started in Bengal by some of the leading Mahomedans headed by the illustrious Maulana Shaukat Ali with excellent prospects. Please apply giving reference and stating terms to. Messrs. S. S. DEAN & Co., 55, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
C8583

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN.
C 8363

FOR SALE—5 AMBULANCE BODIES, suitable for conversion into Vans, Inspection locally. Apply Box No. 1903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8570

FOR SALE—16½ B.H.P., Imperial Crude OIL ENGINE, Blackstone (Marshall) Flour Mills, etc., ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., Two Tank, Bombay.
R2648

BEST "STAR" Brand Typewriter carbon papers, foolscap size at Rs. 5-2 per box of 100 sheets. Apply Box No. 1906, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2652

FOR SALE—One FOULTON LORRY, complete with body 1½ to 2 ton worked only one month and one Ford Lorry 1 ton complete with body. Apply to Box No. 1905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8577

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R 2420

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2631

FOR SALE—RICHARD BRAZIER, 14 H.P. Sedan Body. Practically new. Owner going home. Must sell. Open to offers. Apply MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C8579

FOR SALE—Just arrived a consignment of 3 German Cars, 4-seater, capable of doing 50 miles per gallon and 45 miles per hour at Rs. 4,500. Apply MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C8580

SNOW WHITE BARYTES and other minerals such as RED OCHRE and YELLOW OCHRE, etc., of the finest and the best quality can be had from us at very cheap rates. We are the only mine-holders of Snow White Barytes in Rajputana. Agents also wanted. For terms and other particulars please write to Messrs. VARMAN BROTHERS, Contractors and Agents, Alwar.
R2647

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921: for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C8322

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.). Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. Phone to 428.
R2623

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, INDORE.

MARCH 23RD TO APRIL 8TH, 1921.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made for the boarding and lodging of (1) Distinguished Guests, (2) Artists and (3) Professionals.

Visitors will be provided with free lodging and volunteers will help them in the matter of boarding if necessary.

Certain number of Professionals only will be given travelling expenses, single fare to and fro at the discretion of the Working Committee and according to their merits.

March 15th will be the latest date for the receipt of the intimation of intending visitors and guests.

H. A. TALCHERKER,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.

C8574

FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 3600
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.

Please apply to
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Ma Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Meadow Street, Fort.
f148

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	encouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
f880

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will remove to their own premises, "The Central Bank Buildings" opposite Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8541

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, a capable TYPIST on pay Rs. 100 per month. The appointment is temporary. Intending candidates should apply at once to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any.

E. L. CAUTY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
C. I. D. (Crime).

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921.
C8559

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. Ismail Saboo, our manager, were dispensed with with effect from the 8 February, 1921.

We therefore request our numerous customers not to deal with him or make any payments to him on our Firm's account. If after this notice any one dealing with him or making payment to him on our behalf, will do so at their own risk.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
General Merchants,
East Street, Poona.
C8569

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT in the TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO GOVERNMENT. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of two years, with prospect of permanency to a suitable man. Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be subject to the Indian Civil Service Regulations. If he resides out of India a free passage out and home will be granted.

Candidates should not be more than 38 years of age, must be fully qualified as members of either the Surveyor's Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute or a recognized Engineering College. They must be competent valuers and have a thorough knowledge of the use of Valuation Tables and the theory of valuation, and have had experience of planning, developing and laying out of open and built over areas. A knowledge of traffic requirements in towns, and housing of industrial communities and the poorer classes will be a recommendation.

Applications which should be received not later than 15th April, 1921, must state date of birth and full details of candidate's experience and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials of professional qualifications, marked "Assistant" and addressed to:—

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay,
POONA (INDIA).

C8520

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

A Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Municipal Dispensary of Belgaum on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 75 by a biennial increment of Rs. 5 with free quarters.

Applications with testimonials should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st April, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJEE,
President,
Belgaum Municipality.

Municipal Office, Belgaum,
Dated 1st March, 1921.
C8578

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that payment in full with interest will be made to the holders of Preference Shares in the Capital of the above Company, whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 4th day of March, 1921, on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on presentation and handing over of their Application and Allotment and/or Temporary Transfer Receipts duly endorsed.

No interest is payable after the 4th March, 1921.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th March, 1921.
C8555

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY the 22nd March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st December 1920.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To confirm the appointment of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as a Director of the Company.
4th—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March to 30th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 31st March, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 15th day of March, 1921.

C 8572

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate, Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.
f805

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET AND KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Settna for the purchase of Mr Settna's valuable property at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 400 square yards and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, and bounded on the North partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Govind Bhimji, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by Shaikh Memon Street and on the West by the property of the Bombay Cloth Merchant Company. The particulars of the property and the Ground plan and the conditions subject to which the property is offered for sale may be inspected at any time during business hours at the office of the undersigned at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

The offers must be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th day of March, 1921, the latest.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
C 8225

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors in Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—
LAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 621.
No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF SILK EMBROIDERED VELVETEEN.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ananta Shivaji of Moti Bazar Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the 4 cases each of 150 pieces of black embroidered velveteen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

231 BUNDLES OF MACHINE CUT STEEL CIRCLES PER S S "KURMARK."

By the order of Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Abdul Husain Aladin, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. at the Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, the following.

H B B 1357 T CO.
58 bundles each of 35 circles 11 in by 1/8 in 3 tons 2 cwt 1 qr 0 lb.
14 bundles each of 25 circles 1 ft 3 in by 3/32 in, 0 ton 16 cwt 0 qr 0 lb.
11 bundles each of 22 circles 1 ft 4 in by 3/32 in, 0 ton 11 cwt 2 qr 14 lbs.
8 bundles each of 55 circles 11 in by 3/32 in, 0 ton 9 cwt 3 qr 14 lbs.
5 bundles each of 21 circles 1 ft 5 in by 3/32 in, 0 ton 5 cwt 1 qr 21 lbs.
5 bundles each of 10 circles 2 ft 6 in by 1/16 in, 0 ton 5 cwt 2 qr 7 lbs.
43 bundles each of 42 circles 1 ft 2 in by 1/16 in, 2 tons 1 cwt 1 qr 14 lbs.
26 bundles each of 55 circles 1 ft 1 ft by 1/16 in, 1 ton 8 cwts 3 qrs 14 lbs.
Total:—170 bundles; 9 tons 1 cwt 0 qr 0 lb.

H B B1357 T CO.
20 bundles each of 40 circles 1 ft 3 in by 1/16 in, 1 ton 0 cwt 3 qrs 7 lbs.
7 bundles each of 52 circles 1 ft 2 in by 1/16 in, 0 ton 7 cwts 3 qrs 0 lb.
8 bundles each of 60 circles 1 ft by 1/16 in, 0 tons 8 cwts 0 qr. 15 lbs.
10 bundles each of 22 circles 1 ft 8 in by 1/16 in, 0 ton 10 cwts 3 qrs 0 lbs.
10 bundles each of 31 circles 1 ft 5 in by 1/16 in, 0 ton 10 cwts 2 qrs 14 lbs.
4 bundles each of 25 circles 1 ft by 1/8 in, 0 tons 3 cwts 1 qr 14 lbs.
2 bundles each of 48 circles 10 in by 3/32 in, 0 ton 1 cwt 2 qrs 7 lbs.
Total:—61 bundles; 3 tons 3 cwts 0 qr 0 lb.

The goods are opened for inspection at Shed No. 10, Victoria docks.

AUCTION SALE OF ROYAL ALBIUM F. PRESS.

By order of Asst. Director of S. and T. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 8th March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Kara Killa Town Hall one new Albium "F" Press Complete with all accessories, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF FANCY TISSUE PAPERS.

By the order of Messrs. P. Goculdas & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mathuradas Pirbhu Dayal of Chawri Bazar, Delhi Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms 16 Apollo Street, the following.

25 bales each of about 40 reams fancy tissue papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE of all the undivided one-sixth share, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in Assets belonging to the partnership firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and consisting interalia of the tent and leather Factories at Sion and the Matheran Steam Tramway Company, together with their Machinery, plants, stock-in-trade and outstandings and engines and boilers, erections, rails and trade machinery and also of immoveable properties.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage, dated 5th day of May 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the said one-sixth share, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the properties specified in the said deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921; at 10 a.m. (B.T) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers; butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses Bandra for 12 months, from 1st April 1921, to 31st March 1922.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim the whole of the building materials of the following properties:—

Case No. 33, Ward No. 5866 (1) and Street No. 342 a house with ground and 1st floor.
Case No 33, Ward No. 5866 (2) and Street No 342 (A) a chawl with ground floor.
Case No. 33, Ward No. 5866 (3) and Street No. 342 (B) a house with ground floor:
Case No 32, Ward No. 5867 (2) and Street No. 343 (A- chawl with ground floor.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th March 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES VERAVAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Hardayalji Nivetia and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Dhanji of Veraval.

36 bales cotton veraval.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Bachraj Jamnalal at Victoria Bunder No. 5, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 325 BALES SINDH-AMERICAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Dullerai & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar.

325 bales Sindh American Cotton.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th day of March 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co. Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES CAMBRIC.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Nathalal and on account and the risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co. Ex. s.s. "Sindhia."

C. B. Co. 3064—2 packages each 40 pieces Cambric of Chaturbhuj Bhaichand's office.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FURNITURE MAKERS, HOUSE BUILDERS CONTRACTORS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CHUGLUM SCANTS AND PADUAK SCANTS AT THE GOVERNMENT DEFENCE YARD NEAR THE SUVRI COTTON DEPOT.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

About 50 Chuglum Scants
and
about 50 Paduak Scants in lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday, 11th March 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass' pigs, aluminium pigs, gun metal pigs, metal Pewter pigs, Zinc old. Tents I. P. Flies Inner, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs, Lamps old, Watches, Water Bottles, Tubs, spoons, Forks, Knives Stoves, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels old, Gunny Old, Canvas old, Tin old, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, cordagecotton old, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, Tools, Bellows, Vices, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamed ware, web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, ammunation Boxes, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootie old, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Balances spring, Timber firewood, Camp kettles, Drums, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
R 2630

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4997.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES SATIN CALANDER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Mulji Jetha Market opp. Dharmraj Gulli near bale press by order of Multani Chandiram Reloomal and on account and at the risk of Multani Pretomdas Thakordas.

12 bales Satin Calender No. 17690 Taxtile Mill 5 lbs.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)
Four Shows daily at:
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT
THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS
of the Popular Serial

"TRAILED BY THREE"

Next Week

SATI MADALSA

A powerful Indian Masterpiece

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

Sat, 12th March
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
at 5-30 p.m.
Sunday 13th March at 9-30 p. m.
Tuesday 15th March at 9-30 p. m.
Direction..MADAN THEATRES LTD.

The Renowned Brothers
Two Great Artists
Leo and Jan
CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY
Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 12th

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....C. Frank.
2—Violin Solo, Devil Trill.....Tratini.
3—Piano.
(a) Fantasie in F. Minor ....Chopin.
(b) Mazurka.....Chopin.
(c) Polonaise in A Flat .....Chopin.
4—Violin.
(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert.
(b) Carnaval Russe.....Wieniawski.

PROGRAMME MARCH 13th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata ....Saint Saens.
2—Violin Concerto .....Ernst.
3—Piano Solos.
(a) Chaccome.....Bach Busoni
(b) In the Convent .....Borodini
(c) Rhapsodie No. 6.....Liszt.
4—Violin Solos.
(a) Nocturne 2 .....Chopin
(b) Spanish Dance .....Sarasate.

Prices as Usual
PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Latest from England
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
EASTERN TOUR LD. Present
THEIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE
"Wraggle Taggle"
Direct from their recent successes from England
FOURTH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Reduced Price Matinee
Next Sunday 13th March at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. at 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.
May Allison
in Her Best Metro Comedy
"In for thirty days"
"Around the Town"
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF INDIAN PRINCES AT DELHI.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MAIDAN.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES:—

4-15 p.m. Parsee Cyclists versus Sassanians.
5-30 p.m. Orion versus National Sporting Club.

Prices of Admission:

First enclosure (entrance opposite Marine Line Camp) One Rupee.

Second enclosure (entrance from Waudby Road) Eight annas.

LADIES AND BOYS HALF PRICE.

Season tickets, admitting to all Tournament matches, eight rupees first enclosure and four rupees second enclosure. Season tickets may be obtained at the gates.

Season tickets, for ladies and boys Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8-0.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th
COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th

A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED.

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE SACRED OFFERING

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN

HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA

A Cinema Representation of the Origin of the Great Hindu Festival IN SIX PARTS Directed by Monsieur C. Legrand.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon in the month of Falgoon, pleases me most, He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA :—Mr Probodh Ch. Bose. PARVATI :—Miss Kusum Kumari.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

OWING TO MISPLACEMENT OF RAILWAY WAGON BEARING THE COMPANY'S LUGGAGE AND SCENERIES THE MANAGEMENT REGRETS THAT THE ADVERTISED PERFORMANCES HAVE TO BE CHANGED AS FOLLOWS :

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW WED,

"IN THE NIGHT"

(Or The Intruder)

by Cyril Harcourt

Thursday 10th

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

From the Criterion Theatre

FRIDAY 11th

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

A powerful drama in 3 Acts

Saturday 12th Matinee

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

Saturday Night

TH NAUGHTY WIFE

Charles Hawtrys Great Success

Prices :

Matinee at 5-30 p.m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8,

Night at 9-45 p.m. Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-day Wed. Thurs. and Friday at 6-30

The Great Success of the

Remarkable Drama in 6 Parts.

The Man Who Lost Himself

A Story of two men who so closely resembled one another that the wife could not tell them apart

Notice:—Interested parties and some taxi-drivers are trying to spread roumers about difficulties of Getting conveyance at the close of performance. This statement is without foundation as taxis are always obtainable at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"

Starring

LEW CODY

The most Versatile actor of the Screen

in

A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives and Jealous Sweethearts.

PATHE GAZETTE.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD

LIVE AND LEARN

by

"SNUB POLLARD"

TIME

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Popular Price

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m,

A Vigorous Western Master Picture

"LAHOMA"

A Drama of the Early Days in Oklahoma

A throbbing play of the frontier land where danger walked hand in hand with romance.

"DRINK HEARTY"

A Rollicking Comedy Featuring Pollard.

A PICTURE OF DEVOTION !

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present —a tremendously Powerful, Religious Film, absolutely the most wonderful Screen Production, breathing with devotional atmosphere.

"Narsinh Maheta"

THE GREAT POET DEVOTEE OF SHRI KRISHNA.

An appealing Picture of Ancient Hindu Mythology—a heart-throbbing representation of this World-famed personality—in a Photo-drama full of illusions beautiful countryside scenery, gorgeous Swarga and Raslila scenes, and dazzling Durbar settings.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

A Comedy in the Programme

(Prices as usual)

To-night : 5-30 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Note—A Special Programme of Sweet Indian music befitting the subject of the Drama has been selected and will be played by the Globe Orchestra.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

present

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the Middle Ages.

"The Power of the Borgias"

(6 Reels—7,000 feet.)

All the pomp and splendour of the Ancient Eternal City revised with Strictest Chronological Accuracy—the Power and Tyranny of Fifteenth Century Papacy represented with vivid and startling force—the terror and the domination of the fearful Borgias described in a heart-appealing manner.

"The Power of the Borgias"

A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur and Sumptuousness !

The election of the Pope—the bartering of the Votes—the craftiness of the Cardinals —Sumptuous feasts at the Vatican—the State ball five centuries ago—all these portray in a manner that will absolutely spell-bound you.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

(Prices as usual)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 6.

A few falls of rain occurred in Lower Bengal and South Burma coast. Mergui reports one and half inches and Barisal a half. Temperature remains high in North West India.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bengal,

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 17,000 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 1 hour 1 minute yesterday afternoon.

SIMLA, March 7.

Nearly general rain has fallen in south Bengal. Narayanganj reports two inches, Calcutta three-quarters.

Forecast:—No arge change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west of the division, but are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Delhi where humidity is in excess. Both day night temperatures are much higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Allahabad, Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is also higher than usual except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi and Bikaner where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is unusually high in upper Sind and Rajputana, Bikaner reporting a maximum temperature of 104 degrees which is 19 degrees above normal; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Dwarka. The air is drier than uusual except at Dwarka and Surat where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is unusually high except at Dwarka, Deesa reporting a maximum temperature of 110 degrees which is 17 degrees above normal; night temperature is above the average except at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Chanda the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Nagpur and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately cloud ed at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. The air is slightly damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Poona and Belgaum where humidity is normal. Day temperature is higher than usual, Ahmednagar reporting a maximum temperature of 110 degrees which is 17 degrees above normal; night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme south and on the north Madras coast and in the Konkan, north Rajputana and the south-west Punjab. Fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. Day temperature is much higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay; night temperature is also above normal generally in north-west India and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th March 1921.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Lower Bengal and on the south Burma coast. Mergui reports one and a half inches and Barisal a half. Temperature remains high in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 7th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Variation of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Variation of part 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, since 1st November to date.
INDIAN GULF—						
Sunshine	79.4	65.0	69		4.64	—4
Do. (4th)	86.9	65.6	60		4.64	—4
Jask	83.7	59.9	67		0.06	—8.37
Do. ( )						
Muskat						
Do. (3rd)	81	68.7	69	—	0.17	—2.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.4	62.6	43	—	0.06	—1.16
Rawalpindi	88	57.1	45		2.55	—1.13
Lahore	93.5	59.6	52		0.01	—2.69
Risaur	96	65.3	46		0.11	—1.48
Ambala	87	60.0	48		3.34	—1.26
Delhi	87	58.6	58		1.33	—1.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90	64.1	34		1.50	0.01
Mainpuri	87	66.3	64		1.26	—0.01
Jhansi	93.8	60.6	52		2.36	—1.74
Cawnpore	95	70.4	56		2.51	—0.81
Allahabad	86.9	60.5	48		2.04	—0.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99	65.0	85		0	—0.98
Karachi	82	68.8	88		0.28	—0.90
Ajmer	95	57.8	42		0.22	—0.95
Jaipur	97	64.2	30		0.41	—0.97
Kotah	93	66.9	63		0.66	—0.84
Mount Abu	85	66.2	17		0	—0.98
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103	76.4	76		0	—0.87
Dwarka	81	70.6	95		0	—0.54
Veraval	90	66.8	6		0	—0.89
Rajkot	1 2	0.1	9		0	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	101	66.0	26		0	—0.38
Surat	103	66.2	33		0.07	—0.67
Ahmedabad	100	66.9	33		0	—0.29
Deesa	106	62.0	22		0	—0.49
Veemvab	96.9	65.0	27		0.08	—0.69
Indore	96	65.8	38		0.47	—0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabbulpore	91	65.3	28		1.19	—1.92
Sangor	92.	60.0	14		0.80	—1.10
Hosangabad	99.	75.0	31		0.80	—0.88
Khandwa	10	85.0	1	80	0.46	—0.88
Akola	100	4.7	0	14	0.49	—1.69
Amraoti	100	7.0	0	26	0.66	—1.67
Nagpur	100	66.6	0	32	0.89	—1.82
Chanda	99	7.0	0	67	0.98	—1.86
Raipur	96	0.65	1	29	2.26	—0.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	73	5	76	0	—0.62
Ratnagiri	104	70	3	85	0	—0.95
Marmugao	99	8.3	3	89	0.15	—1.68
Carwar	85.	70	0	86	0	—2.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.1	57	5	16	0	—1.03
Ahmednagar	97.	5.4	1	13	0.12	—1.25
Poona	99.	0.7	3	27	0	—1.15
Sholapur	101	8.3	5	16	0.09	—1.48
Belgaum	97.	7.6	0	47	0	—1.35
Kolaba	95	0.9	3	52	0.17	—1.89
Aurangabad	98	0.6	7	11	0	—1.35
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	4.6	1	39	0.48	—1.04
Hyderabad	94.	8.6	2	72	0.01	—1.55
MADRAS AND SOUTH INDIA—						
Madras	90.	7.5	6	80	5.77	—2.33
Delta	89.	8.7	3	84	8.60	—2.62
Cocbin	90.	5.7	7	79	19.48	—6.32
Calicut	87.	3.6	3.7	95	37.66	—3.21
MADRAS, MYSORE AND MALABAR AND NORTH—						
Kodaikanal	88	8.6	7	79	1.72	—
Ootacamund	100	3.6	2	51	0.38	—5.02
Coimbatore	100	0.7	1	62	3.16	—1.99
Madras	86	2.6	1	77	35.97	—1.84
Bangalore	92.	1.6	5	77	8.50	—15.26
Cuddapah	95	0.6	8.5	66	11.28	—0.03
Vizagapatam	92.	9.6	8.	72	27.91	—5.84
Nagappattam	85.	9.7	6.	65	66.40	—18.67
						36.48

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

To-day's prices.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	5,000
" " Sales of East Indians	—
" " Imports	nil

EGYPTIAN FUTUE PRICES

Mid American Spot fair demand	
Egyptain F.G.F. Spot Fair Inquiry	7.38
New York 11 a.m Sakel As known in Liverpool at closing time	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	13.00
July	11.42
Oct	11.83
May	12.26
July	10.78
	11.52

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
Mar.	6.76
Apl.	6.84
May	7.04
June	7.11
July	7.24
Aug.	.30
Sep.	7.36
Oct.	7.42
Nov.	7.45
Dec.	7.48
Jan.	7.51
Feb.	7.54

Tone :—Easy

Liverpool, 3rd March 1921

Months	
Marrch	6.87
April	6.99
May	7.18
June	7.25
July	7.39
August	7.46
September	7.53
October	7.59
November	7.62
December	7.65
January	7.68
February	7.71

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

	To-day's price.
Mar.	10.45
Apl.	10.55
May	10.65
June	10.85
July	11.00
Aug.	11.00
Sept.	10.90
Oct.	10.90
Nov.	10.90

Liverpool, 3rd March 1921

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	
Mar.	10/45
April	10/55
May	10/65
June	10/85
July	11/00
Aug.	11/00
Sep.	11/00
Oct.	11/00
Nov	11/00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

	To-days prices
M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good Fully Good Fine	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good Fully Good Fine	6.65
" Scinde, Good Fnlly Good Fine	3.98

Liverpool, 3rd March 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.10
" " " Fully Good	5.60
" " " Fine	5.85
" Broach, Good	6.40
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

London, Thursday 3rd March 1921

Total Bullion	£128,300,000	No change
Public Deposits	£18,200,000	Inc. 2,200,000
Other do	£124,500,000	" 13,200,000
Govt. Securities	£44,400,000	" 13,400,000
Other do	£98,900,000	" 3,700,000
Notes and Gold	£17,500,000	" 1,600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, 3rd March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
Mar	6.82
Apl.	—
May	7.11
June	—
July	7.29
Aug.	—
Sep.	7.42
Oct.	7.53
Nov.	—
Dec.	7.61
Jan.	—
Feb	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

METALS.

London, 3rd March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£0711/16
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£29

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs — 34 45

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90.	70 7/8	Ex-D/d
Victory Bonds 4%	76 1/4	—
War Loan 5% 1924/47	85 1/4	—
Consols 2 1/2%	46 3/8	Ex-D/d
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	34 1/4	—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	55 3/4	Ex-D/d
Govt. Securities	47 3/4	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May 1/-

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 1/0 1/4

WHEAT.

London, 3rd March 1921

Karachi Barley Paid 35/-

70/-

WHEAT Red Karachi 73/-

Tone :—Indian wheat prices have been officially reduced by 2/- and Australian by half a Crown.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong	£160
Natural	£35

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 3rd March 1921

	To-day's price.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar April Sellers	42/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Mar April, Sellers	43/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar April, Sellers	43/6

Tone :—

SEEDS.

London, 4th Mar. 1921

Standard Copper G. M. B.	66 7/6
English best Selected Copper	69 —
Tin Block	150/-
Rentes 5%	43 1/2

Linseed Calcutta Mar. April. Inactive—Limer prices must be taken to effect Sales £ 17 3/4

Liverpool, 4th March 1921

Mid American Spot—	7.31
Egyptian F G F Cotton Sakellaridis	13 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th March 1921.

On London at Paris	34 02
" Italy	10,625
" Germany	2,41,35

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " " 6 m/s	7 1/2

New York, 4th March 1921

Demand Bills 389,75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 4th March 1921

Stockholm	17 49
Christiania	23 75
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	23 35
Paris	54 03
Belgium	54 80
Italy	106 1/4
Petrograd	not quoted
Germany	240 59
Austria	18 00
Athens	51 50

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. March 5.

A quiet tone has prevaned on market today. Coal shares are practically neglected. In jute section, beyond few transactions in Howrahs there was nothing doing. Jut share are at the moment almost impossible to sell. In the miscellaneous section there was small inquiry for Hatirkool Oil and sugar shares. Cottons were again easier Dunbars falling to Rs. 338 with a recovery towards the close. Rooms of the Association will be closed on 7th and 8th instant on account of the Hindu festival, Shivratri. The following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Caledonian 10, Sitarampur 18.

Jute :—Howrah 41-8, Kamarhatty 897 and 895 s. 1., Lansdowne 300, Reliance 41.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United Mills 8, Bengal Paper 85-8, Buza Timber 3-6, Dunbar Cotton 360, Hooghly Flour 40-8, Keshram Cotton 14, Madan Theatres 11-8, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) Ltd. 8, Purnea Rice 5, Premier Soap 9, Samastipur Sugar 14, Tata Industrial Bank 0-12 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 55-12 to 56-2 and small lots at 56-2 to 56-6. War Bonds short loans at 99-6 to 99-10, 1925 at 98-8 to 99 and 1928 at 99 per cent.

Exchange :—Bank Telegraph Transfer one shilling and seveneighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling two and fifteen sixteenth pence.

At a meeting of Calcutta motor-drivers, it was decided that they should not run cars on Barracpore Trunk Road from Monday (March) as a protest against the Police zoolum there. They further resolved not to support drivers arrested in connection with the recent motor dacoity and not to convey the armed police or military to quell a disturbance or riot caused by the labouring class as a result of a strike.

The Rehli Tehsil Parisad met on the 21st Feb. at Rehli in Saugar district. More than ten thousand people attended; about two thousand of them being Kisan delegates. Resolutions passed among others were those on giving up liquor and other intoxicants, protection of cows.

ASTHMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.

5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs.

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,

F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON)

Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific. 5.

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

McAVOY &

BRUCE GORDON

in

"THE HOUSE OF THE TOLLING BELL"

A Blackton Production.

The power of superstition and the ingenious devilry of a disappointed lover could not break the spirit of this girl or arouse the spectre of fear in the heart of her courageous hero.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

The India Provident Co., Ld

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

BASIK LAL BANNERJEE, 118-3 Toll gunge Road, CALCUTTA.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

"CHAOTIC BUSINESS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question whether or not it is "honest" on the part of European Agents in India in accepting orders from Indian Tradesmen for execution by Europe for indefinite delivery at foreign prices while exchange is high, raised by your correspondent "K. A. M." in your to-day's issue, deserve some explanation.

The shippers in England and America have no control over the rates of exchange as your correspondent presumes. It is the money market which settles a day's rate of exchange and no one in the commercial world is able to understand now the actual direction of the future exchange market.

The indefinite delivery is merely due to the threatening conditions existing in England and America in the way of War, Strikes, Embargo, Governmental action, fire, accidents lock-outs etc. If goods manufactured in America or England of a certain specified requirement, were to be destroyed by accidental fire, while a definite delivery date has been given to the customer, the same has to be re-manufactured. The delivery guarantee becomes null and void. If the Government prohibits the exportation of a certain class of goods for a definite delivery time, the time of delivery will be prolonged till such time the Government permits. And so on. In order to save from many a consequences the Agents of Foreign Manufacturers and Exporters accept orders for an indefinite delivery.

Manufacturers and Exporters in England and America are the actual sellers and not the Agents in India. Indian currency is not current in the markets of these countries. If prices were quoted in Indian currency while the Agents here are unable to foresee to-morrow's exchange rate, the shippers or manufacturers are likely to incur great loss before the goods are actually sold. For this reason quotations are mostly given in the money current in the place of manufacture.

Tradesmen in India are not forced, but they find it advisable to indent out their requirements binding to all the protective terms of the shippers, and it is they who should think over and over again of their action. Customers in India are legally responsible to stand the risks of exchange etc., when they have finally ordered the goods.

I would suggest those who are troubled with the existing exchange rates to open confirmed letters of credit for the value of their future orders, at a suitable time together with their order. In this case the customer will not mistake his calculations in prices while reselling. If they fail to do so this and insist upon speculative drafts, they have to retire them at the existing exchange rates thereby driving themselves to a loss.—Yours, etc.

C. R. S. AIYAR.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

"SMASH THIS MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recently published private circular of the Maharaja of Kolhapur reveals a mentality which well nigh borders upon insanity. His offensive attitude towards the trusted tribunes of the people, his violent and burning love for the masses and his all-absorbing hatred of the Brahmin class as a whole seem to have set fire to his entire personality revealing in all their nakedness the sinister features thereof in the private circular which has now become the public property of the whole of India.

What a liberality on the part of the Maharaja in bestowing with a large heart and long hand. This wealth of his well-developed mind on the Indian nation in general and on his Brahmin friends in particular! One is reminded of that Sivaji—The founder of the Maharatta Empire, while here stands his formal representative arrogating to his worthy-self the airs of a Kshatriya Jagadguru inculcating the cult of hatred to the masses against the classes. inviting Government repression to put down and annihilate the healthy national forces that are rallying round Mahatma Gandhi who is a personal embodiment of pure Aryan culture.

"The doctrine involved in the N. C. O. movement is mischievous. that to be a Gandhi is a very cheap thing at present, that the military and the police are of no use if not employed against the agitators. that Brahmin seditionists lead this movement." These are some of the noble convictions to which the great Raja is led by violent love for the masses. He gives us a list in a child-like manner of what he has done, what he is doing and what he means to do, if supported by our beneficent "rulers," who are never tired of carrying on their shoulders the white man's burden of civilizing the East: "Says the high-placed Maharaja that if left alone to achieve the magnanimous mission of his life. he would be crippled to no small extent. What a pitiable helplessness!

Some of the patent facts that ooze out of the private circular are in short these:

(a) A demand for communal representation.

(b) A request for government subsidy for non-Brahmin newspapers.

(c) Creation of a Kshatriya Jagadguru under the thumb of the Maharaja trained in the traditions of unmixed and pure loyalty.

(d) A daring display of desire to put an end to the Brahmanic supremacy Let the admirers and followers of the Maharaja note that their "Avataric Chief" is hatching a priest again under the garb of a Kshatriya Jagadguru—a new broker dealing between man and God! What an irony of fate that the Chief of Kolhapur, the prop and mainstay of our neo-social revolutionists should be the first to kick the dear doctrine of the anti-Brahmin brotherhood!—Yours, etc.,

N. R. DHOLE.

ARE TURKEY'S DEMANDS EXCESSIVE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Once again interested and irresponsible critics are out in England to condemn the just cause of Turkey. They accuse her

(a) Of committing massacres in Armenia!

(b) And of making excessive demands for European Frontiers!

How quaint and cruel it is, that just when the Turkish Treaty is about to be revised, anti-Turkish feeling is so greatly in evidence in England! Now let us consider the facts:

(a) When are the atrocities committed? Just at the moment, when Turkey sent her Delegates to the Peace Conference! Is it conceivable? Is it advisable? Is it probable? Certainly not. If it is, why don't the Allies appoint an Independent Commission of Enquiry? Or better still, why don't they publish the Report of the Commission, which they have suppressed for the sake of policy?

(b) Further, the anti-Turkish critics contend, that as Turkey lost the war, she must suffer her fate! Why should she press for her old European Frontiers? Our answer is simple. Are Germany, Austria and Bulgaria truncated like Turkey, because they lost the war? No. Then why should the Allies single out Turkey for such grossly unjust treatment? And further, are not the Allies aware, that Turkey was the master of Southern Europe for long long years? Has not Turkey been dispossessed of her fair and fertile provinces by greedy European Powers determined to oust her from Europe? Just glance at the following table and glean the real truth. Turkey was deprived of

(1) Portions of Hungary in 1699.
(2) Transalvania in 1699
(3) Temeswar in 1718.
(4) Crimea in 1792.
(5) Ukraine and Odessa between 1639 1812.
(6) Portions of Roumania between 1856 78.
(7) Of Bulgaria 1878-1913.
(8) Of Slavia 1817-1913.
(9) Of Greece 1830-1913.
(10) Algiers and Tunis in 1881.
(11) Bosnia and Herzegovania in 1908.
(12) Egypt between 1882 and 1914.
(13) Tripoli in 1912.
(14) Albania in 1913.
(15) Salonika in 1913.
(16) And Thrace, Smyrna, Palestine and Mesopotamia in 1920!

Is Turkey's demand for a pre-war frontier excessive? None but the unjust, unwise or ignoramus can say so.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India ought to be up and doing without a single moment's delay or a single dissentient voice she ought to meet the announcement of a Commission to determine "the future fiscal policy of India."

India does not want Imperial preference or any other formula. India does not want a continuation of what has gone on for over a hundred and fifty years. Above all she wants to be mistress of her own markets; she will seize complete economic autonomy with England's permission or without. A repetition of what has happened in connection with the export of leather—and that is only the last instance of an unbroken series, cannot be tolerated.

Our Legislatures and our Chambers of Commerce ought to meet the proposal with absolute Non-Cooperation. India wants no members on the Commission, India will give no evidence. India will not sanction the Government sending any representatives or furnishing any information.

The Export and Import Trade should organise. They should work forward in the direction of turning one of Sir M. Visheshwaraya's most pregnant suggestions into an accomplished fact. No purchases of foreign goods except in India through the medium of Indian Agency Houses. This is the *sine qua non* for real economic autonomy.—Yours, etc.,

JANTU.

Feb. 6.

TWO PIES PER BOX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an innocent looking provision in the tariff coming into force from the first of this month which has acted on the match market like a bombshell. It has upset everything—conscience, contract, credit—and it has flung bankruptcy broadcast amongst the trade. No popular favourite straining under the jockey's lash to reach the winning post was ever watched with such breathless suspense by the gamblers on the turf as are watched by the match walas the ocean cargo boats which are daily drawing nearer to port freighted with what has now become the freight of destiny. And pray Sir, what is this that they are looking forward to determine and spending sleepless nights over? It is simply this: Do the boxes contain 75 splints each or 76? For if they contain 75 only it merely means a little benevolent duty—an official love tap—of 68 per cent. which they have to pay and bear as compared with the previous duty of 7½ per cent. commodity. Whilst if they contain 76 or more why then it means the march to bankruptcy under the inspiration of the official banner marked two pies per box which spell out to be an imposition of 136 per cent. And what are the odds? The odds, Sir, are dead against the seventy-five splint limit. Because matches for export to India are packed by hand labour without being counted and eighty splints in a box is nothing unusual. One wonders whether the saccharine simplicity of "one pie per box" deluded the author of the tariff to imagine that it would cover the sting in its tail.—Yours, etc.

ONLOOKER.

Bombay, March 4.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is universally acknowledged that the Government Universities are the machineries for producing B.A.'s and M.A.'s who are a great instrument in the hands of the Indian bureaucracy to enslave India. Moreover it has been often said by our political leaders that the present course of the Government Universities is very burdensome. It was for these and some other reasons that Mahatmaji started the Gujarat National University. But we are sorry that instead of keeping the main object in view, the Vidyapith seems to compete with the Bombay University inasmuch as its present (1921-22) prescribed course for the Matriculation examination is not less burdensome to the brain, nor less detrimental to the intellectual capacities of students, for it has adopted the same course as the Bombay University with three additional subjects. Sir, is it not the imitation of the Western civilization the destruction of which we aim at?

We, therefore, through your paper request the Gujarat Vidyapith authority to consider the question at their earliest convenience.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. DESAI.
T. G. DESAI.
N. V. DESAI,
Three Non-Cooperating Students.

Anavil Vidyarthi Asrama,
Nanpura, Surat, March 4.

THE BASSEIN CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun has used his office an authority as such and the functions of the parish-priests as preachers of the Gospel and Ministers of God and temples dedicated to the service and adoration of the Most High for the publication of his circular letter of a secular nature on the movement publicly made by the Catholics of Bassein for the displacement of the Padroado and the Bishop of Damaun's Jurisdiction from the Taluka of Bassein. Apart from the misleading and offensive character of the letter under reference. I find that the public of Bassein have been greatly scandalized at the method or methods employed with the evident object of deterring them from giving expression, as they have been doing, to their conviction that the present order of ecclesiastical affairs has been weighed in the balance and found wanting and that it must disappear. The Portuguese Government shall have nothing to do with Bassein and the dog-in-the-menger policy must go.—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, March 5.

"ARTICLES OF LUXURY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Hailey in his proposals for new taxation is quite right in putting an import customs duty of 20 per cent. on articles of luxury, because this revenue comes from the pockets of the rich alone who can afford luxuries, whilst it does not affect the poor. But, Sir, I am simply amazed at Mr. Hailey's selection of articles of luxury. While he believes that umbrellas, watches, motor cars, silk piece-goods, etc., are articles of luxury and must be taxed, it is indeed a wonder that he believes also that diamonds and other precious stones, gold manufactured jewellery, silverware, electric plated goods and so forth, are not articles of luxury and must not be included in the luxury tax. Perhaps the Finance Member has some secret information that in India umbrellas and watches are used by the rich alone while the poor of India are dazzling with diamonds and are also the principal consumers of foreign made jewellery. Will some member of the Legislative Assembly kindly interpellate Mr. Hailey on the point and let the public have some light on the methods of Mr Hailey's selection of luxury articles in India?—Yours, etc.,

T. H. K.

Bombay, March 2.

POONA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the time for the retirement of the Principal Dr. Allen, who is now on furlough, is drawing nigh, would Government be pleased to recruit and appoint an experienced P. W. D. Engineer as the Principal of the Poona Engineering College? Dr. Allen, who was not an Engineer but Professor of Physics, has brought the College to a sufficiently bad condition to justify such an action on the part of the authorities concerned.

The present Acting Principal, Mr. Brown is an academic man having had no practical experience in the P. W. D. either of this country or of New Zealand whence he has come; and the few months during which he attached himself as an apprentice to the P. W. Department on his arrival here do not count much. We require as the Principal of this our only engineering college, a man of considerable *practical* experience in civil and mechanical engineering gained in the Public Works Department and thoroughly conversant with the local needs and circumstances in matters engineering.

Almost the whole of the present staff is more academical than practical and need a thorough revision. The training should be divided into two distinct branches: academical and practical and each should be placed in charge of independent professors. with an experienced practical Principal recruited from the

P. W. D.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dadar Rahat Mandal has started some spinning classes for males as well as females. The time of the classes for males is from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. But this is most inconvenient time for the people, from Matunga and Mahim, who wish to learn the spinning. Sir, will this Rahat Mandal be kind enough to hold the classes from 6-30 or 7 p.m to 8-30 or 9 p.m. for the sake of the people from Matunga and Mahim?—Yours, etc.,

G. L. P.

Bombay, March 2.

THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to state through your journal for the information of my colleagues, as I find Sir Sassoon David, Bart., has already issued his notes intimating his candidature, that in deference to the wishes of friends I also stand for the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year—the election for which is to take place on Friday, the 1st April? In brief, I say that I am senior and my municipal activities of full twenty years are well known to all.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

FEATURES OF SCHEME OF STUDIES.

The Registrar of the Gujrat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, wires:—

The following are the principal features of the Gujarat Vidyapith Scheme of studies: (1) Adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction; (2) Special emphasis on the cultivation of Hindustani (both Devnagri and Urdu Script) as the national language, (3) Hand-spinning. (4) It is expected that the new school course, with the vernacular as the medium of instruction, will qualify matriculates for proper university studies and that the intermediate art stage will be unnecessary. For the time being, however till schools adjust themselves to the new course; provision has been made for one year's general training before starting students on a three years' course of specialised study.

Provision is being made at Ahmedabad for starting next June when the Mahavidyalaya reopens, schools of history, politics, commerce, Aryan culture and languages. The Swaraj Sabha of Bombay, working in close co-operation with the Gujarat Vidyapith, are providing for economics, politics, commerce and agriculture. It is contemplated to start other branches of studies in the near future.

ADEN ADMINISTRATION.

IMPERIAL GOVT. POLICY CONDEMNED

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Vice-Chairman of the British Indian Colonial Association to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Committee is shocked at the announcement said to have been made by the Premier on 28th February that Indian Government will have no footing at Aden. This news has caused great resentment and irritation to Indian merchants generally. The Committee strongly protests against the policy of the Imperial Government in trying to dismember Aden administration from the Indian Government without obtaining the views of Indians and presumably of the Indian Government as well, although from the beginning and up to now for many many years. Indian Exchequer and Indian enterprise have borne heavy costs for its administration and development. The Committee request Government of India to take immediately effective steps to prevent this dismemberment and to appease the public mind in time."

A PUBLIC MEETING AT MORADABAD

A correspondent wires from Moradabad:

At the instance of the Local Khilafat Committee a mass meeting of the residents of Moradabad was held on Saturday, 26th instant. Resolutions were passed denouncing the election of H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Hasan Imam to represent the Muslim view at the near East Conference, requesting Seth Chotani not to budge an inch from the minimum demands of the Indian Mussalman, condemning the action of the District Magistrate of Calicut on the imprisonment of Mr. Yakub Hasan and two other leaders, and congratulating them on the firm attitude were passed. The communique issued by the Government of Lord Sinha against the Non-Cooperation movement and the orders of the Nagpur District Magistrate against the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board were also condemned. A resolution expressing sympathy at the Nankhana Sahib tragedy was also passed.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FOR SURRENDER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The following is the correspondence which has been handed to us for publication in connection with the Nadiad School Incident, on which we comment in a leading article to-day. Though it does not compromise all the documents, it will suffice to give our readers quite a clear idea of the matter in dispute between the Nadiad Municipality and the Education Department. The matter seems to us deserving to be made a test case, but since the Corporation of Nadiad is non-cooperating, it rests with Government alone to raise the legal question.

From J. S. Kadri, Esquire, B.A., Educational Inspector, N. D. To The Municipal President, Nadiad.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to furnish me very early with a statement showing the following information about teachers now serving under Nadiad Municipality.

(1) Teachers who desire to continue under the Municipality, thereby forfeiting their right to pension and reversion to Government service.

(2) Teachers who wish to revert to Government service. The qualifications and the present pay of each teacher, together with his Directory number should be stated against his name.

(3) The Departmental buildings which were handed over to the Municipality on the transfer of control of schools to the Municipality in 1885 should be vacated and re-transferred to the educational Department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be etc.

Ahmedabad 18th February.

From J. S. Kadri, Esquire, B.A., I.E.S., Educational Inspector, Northern Division. To The Municipal President, Nadiad.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction conveyed in his No. 18929 dated the 22nd February, 1921, I have the honour to inform you that the three Government School buildings which were handed over to Nadiad Municipality in 1885 by the then Collector of Kaira on behalf of Government and which were taken over by the Municipality, while accepting charge of primary schools on conditions specified in No. 3790 dated 25th October, 1884 of the Educational Inspector N.D.. are immediately required by Government for the use of the Practising School for the Nadiad Training School and for other Government institutions in the locality.

You will, therefore, be so good as to withdraw, without delay, from the three schools viz. (1) Main School, (2) Branch School No. II and (3) Girl's School near the Municipal Dispensary all the teachers who have elected to sever their connection with Government service and to serve in the nationalised Schools, and to intimate the action taken by you to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, who will take charge of the schools at once and report the fact to me. The children of Non-Cooperators will also be at liberty to leave the schools.

2. On receipt of information regarding the transfer of Government School buildings to the Educational Department, I will take prompt steps to provide for the remaining teachers who have signified their desire to revert to Government service as per list supplied by you to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira.

I have the honour to be etc.

Camp, Bombay, 1st March.

URGENT.

No. M. U. N. N.

Camp Nadiad 3rd March, 1921.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The three buildings referred to should be handed over to the Deputy Educational Inspector as directed before school hours on 4th March.

Sd/ ——
Collector of Kaira.

From, The President, City Municipality, Nadiad. To, The Educational Inspector, N. D. Ahmedabad.

Sir,—In regard to the third para of your No. 15000 of 1920-21 dated the 18th February, 1921, as regards the re-transfer of Departmental buildings handed over to this Municipality, I have the honour to state that the Municipality cannot understand how such a claim is made by the Department. The Department must have before it the conditions under which the buildings have been transferred to the Municipality, as it undertook the management of primary education within its limits. The Municipality still is doing the same, and the buildings are to be used for educational purposes. Under these circumstances, the Municipality cannot see its way to conform to the desire expressed in the letter.

I have the honour to be etc.

Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 2nd March.

From,—The President, City Municipality, Nadiad. To,—The Collector of Kaira.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. M. U. N. N. dated the 3rd instant in relation to No. M/30 dated the 1st instant from the Educational Inspector, N. D. I have the honour to inform you that I am surprized at the demand of handing over the so-called Departmental buildings before school hours to-morrow. Your letter was received by me this afternoon at 5 p.m. I regret I cannot comply with your demand at it is not possible for me to take such a responsible step without consulting the Municipality. I shall place your letter before the Municipality for decision as early as possible and communicate to you the decision. A copy of my reply to the Educational Inspector's previous letter dated the 18th February 1921 is enclosed herewith, for your information.

I have further to inform you that the Educational Inspector has not yet supplied to me a copy of any Government order or Resolution showing that the three so-called Departmental buildings were transferred to the Municipality as alleged. As far as Municipal Records go I find that only two buildings were taken over by the Municipality on the only condition that they should be used for educational purposes. This condition has not been violated uptil now. It also appears from Municipal Records that one of these two buildings was erected at the cost of the infanticide fund and the other to a large extent at the cost of popular contributions. This Municipality has also spent large sums of money in reconstructing these buildings as they were in a dilapidated condition. Under these circumstances I am unable to acknowledge the claim of the Educational Department for possession but, it is for the Municipality to finally decide what should be done on such an important matter.

I have the honour to be etc.

Nadiad 3rd March.

From,—J. H. Garrett, Esquire, I.C.S. Collector of Kaira. To the President, City Municipality, Nadiad.

Sir,—With reference to our interview of to-day I have the honour to state that I agree to withhold the resumption of the three buildings referred to in the Educational Inspector N. D.'s No. M/30 of 1st instant as you have agreed to close the two boys' schools now held in the two buildings until you have interviewed the Government authorities in Bombay and also agreed not to reopen the said schools until you have again seen me on the subject. The period of closing should be treated as a holiday.

If no decision is communicated to me by the evening of the 7th instant, I shall proceed to take over the school buildings as notified in my No. M. U. N. N. of 3rd instant.

The girls' school may continue to remain open during this period subject to the condition that the curriculum and inspection of the Educational Department continues. You inform me that no change has been made in this school curriculum.

I have the honour to be etc.

Camp, Nadiad 4th March.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN CONGRATULATED.

SINDH'S SYMPATHY WITH MR. CHANDRA

(From our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Feb. 26.

At a very largely attended public meeting at Hyderabad, called under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee, several resolutions were passed with reference to the recent events.

The first resolution condemned the repressive policy now being pursued in the Tonk State and sympathised with the sufferers.

The second resolution conveyed the sympathy of the citizens to Mr. Chandra, Editor, "Rangoon Mail", who belongs to this place, on his recent imprisonment.

It was also resolved that Mr. Hassan Imam, who has been delegated to the Near East Conference by the Government of India was not a representative of this country and that the Indian nation had no confidence in him. The last resolution, on which the best and forceful speakers like Dr. Choithram and Swami Govindanand spoke, was one of congratulations to Mr. Yakub Hasan and his three Calicut friends on their bold stand and their sufferings.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA.

All the Hyderabad Congress Committee is vigorously carrying on this propaganda and there are several meetings in each ward everyday. In a few days signatures in favour of Prof. Ghanshyam's proposition to nationalise municipal schools will be taken from the voters.

A Taluka Congress Committee has been formed at Tando Mahomed Khan and another at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad District. The Swadeshi work, under the charge of a small Swadeshi Board of the Hyderabad Congress Committee, is making very substantial progress, while the Swarajya Asrama with Non-Cooperation students from the Sind College, is a busy hive in the city at all hours.

MANGALORE OBSERVES HARTAL.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MR. YAKUB HASAN'S ARREST.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 24.

Mangalore observed complete *hartal* on the 23rd February. All shops including Christian ones were closed. A procession started from Tilak Vidyalaya and proceeded towards the maidan gathering numbers as it went. The demonstration was very peaceful. Messrs. one Moulvi K. Sadasivarao, D. K. Bhardwaja, Govind Rao and others addressed the meeting in Kanarese re. the arrest of Mr. Yakub Hasan and the other Kerala leaders. Immense feeling was displayed, sympathies were communicated to the victims. The audience numbered over 5,000. Success was enhanced by the Collector's precautions against obstruction. Students attended largely. None attended classes in the Government College. The Karanataka Tilak Mahavidyalaya was closed.

MALEGAON'S SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, Feb. 28.

A grand Hindu-Muslim combined meeting was held on the 24th at Malegaon. Resolutions were passed sympathising with Mr Yakub Hasan and his companions for their unjust imprisonment and proclaiming that the new members of Councils and assemblies are not public representatives.

INDIA AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

WHY THE INDIAN TEAM FAILED.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION.

Very many people might be considering why the Indian team that was sent to take part in the Olympic tournament, held at Antwerp last year, fared so badly. The team, it will be remembered, was selected with great care, and the choice was in no way bad. The competitors, given favourable conditions, would have certainly distinguished themselves and brought credit to their country. Their failure to establish any record at the tournament is due to other causes which need to be thoroughly investigated. There have appeared in the press many complaints about the way in which the competitors were treated by Dr. Faizee and Mr. Bhatt, in whose charge they were sent abroad. How woefully the competitors were neglected, by the two gentlemen who accompanied the team as Secretaries, not only during the voyage but also during their stay in London and at Antwerp is borne out by the testimony of many Indians of position and means.

TREATMENT ATHLETES RECEIVED.

The team which consisted of members, who knew hardly any other vernacular besides their own, and were innocent of any acquaintance with the English language, arrived in London on the 27th June 1920, after a bitter experience of neglect on the part of the Secretaries, and were accommodated, through the exertions of Mr. V. N. Navale at the Shakespeare Hut, Keppel Street, most of them had no money with them, and being unused to their new environments and ignorant of the language, they were unable to make themselves at home and sometimes had to go to bed supperless. Both Dr. Kaizee and Mr. Bhatt are said to have been bent on their own business or pleasures, and the members of the team were left to drift as best they could. About this there can possibly be no doubt in view of the very many testimonies that are available. Mr. N. H. Lall, sports Secretary of the Indian students' Union Hostel, who was in close touch with the team, says in a letter to the Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association; "the men have been underfed, left to look after themselves usually, and certainly treated, in my own presence, in the most off hand and casual manner. All the students of our institution here join with me in expressing the view that it is a downright shame for such treatment to pass unnoticed and without proper action being taken".

A number of other Indian students, speaking from personal knowledge, have not only endorsed Mr. Lall's statement, but have gone further and said that, "the men in charge were always absent at the meal times," that they "looked more to their own comforts and conviniences than those of the athletes. Not a single penny was given to the athletes who had to look out for themselves, they did not receive sympathetic or even decent treatment at the hands of the men in charge".

MANAGEMENT "GROSSLY BAD".

Dr. Bhajekar, who was on a visit to England last year, writing under date 24th September 1920, bore testimony to the whole management being "grossly bad" Mr. V. M. Navale, one of the representatives in London, of the Indian Olympic Association, who did much to help the athletes, has also borne testimony to the same purpose, and it is not necessary to quote all the other letters.

ACCOMMODATION IN UNHEALTHY PRISON CAMP.

At Antwerp for which the team left on August 10, the lot of the athletes was even more pitiable. They were most of them in poor health and devoid of enthusiasm. They were accommodated 8 or 10 miles away from the stadium in what is believed to have been formerly a German prison camp. The competitors were at an immense disadvantage owing to their inability to understand or express themselves in any of the languages spoken in Belgium. The shed allotted to the Indian competitors was situated near a murkey pond which the doctors declared to be unhealthy and malarial and totally unsuited to athletes. The officers in charge, it is stated, took little interest in the team and the athletes were not informed as to the particular hour when they were to make their appearance—with the result that two wrestling entries were cancelled. And according to "India", "on one occasion, on their way to the Stadium to witness the games, the officers in charge seemed suddenly to discover that some of the competitors were not well dressed enough to go in the midst of the competitors. 'You look like Indians' they remarked, forgetting for the moment their own nationality. Consequently, some of the competitors who were left midway between the Stadium and the camp, found their way back to the huts after a great deal of difficulty".

NEED OF INVESTIGATION.

The athletes have a long string of grievances against the two officers in charge deputed by the Association to accompany the team. The latter have now returned to India, and all attempts to get the Association to investigate the conduct of the officers in charge have met, it is said, with no encouragement. It is also said that some of those responsible for the conduct of affairs have been anxious to push up the complaints, without so much as making amends to the team whose confidence has been so grossly abused. The report of the Olympic Association is about to be issued shortly, and it behoves the Secretaries and other office-bearers responsible for the publication of the report to, sift matters carefully and frankly acknowledge errors wherever they may exist by calling to strict account the officers in charge, whose conduct has so widely been condemned. Some reparation is also due, we believe, to the athletes for all the inconvenience and suffering they had to undergo throughout their tour.

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NANKANA SAHEB TRAGEDY.

REPORTS OF OMINOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

"ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE PREVAILING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The Associated Press special correspondent states that thousands of Sikhs, striken with horror and grief are flocking to the neighbourhood of Nankana The indignation aroused by the atrocities has caused great excitement, and Sikhs are patrolling the countryside in military formation with battle-axes. Their formidable numbers and the high state of excitement are seriously hindering an investigation of the tragedy. At the same time, their violent demeanour is causing much alarm among peaceful Hindu-Muslim population of the locality which is beginning to fly in terror.

Numerous stories are told of beating and arresting individuals without any justification, and commandering supplies, and fodder. It is even stated freely by panic-stricken villagers that Sikhs have violated the shrine of Shiv, near the Daria station, destroying the images, and have dug up a Mussulman grave. These stories, as an enquiry from the authorities has revealed, have not yet been authenticated, but similar complaints are numerous and electric atmosphere prevails.

RETIREMENT OF SIR ERIC GEDDES.

CONFIRMED BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 7.

In the House of Commons in the course of a debate, Mr. Bonar Law confirmed that Sir Eric Geddes would retire from Government in August on the termination of railway control.

ANOTHER LABOUR VICTORY.

KIRKCALDY BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

The result of the Kirkcaldy bye-election is as follows:—

Mr. Kennedy (Labour) 11,674
Sir Robert Lockhart (Coalition Liberal) 10,199

PRINCE'S FIRST REGIMENTAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 7.

The Prince of Wales yesterday participated in the Grenadiers' point to point race at Warden Hill. The Prince, whose first regimental steeplechase it was, fell at the second fence, but remounted and finished third in a field of 16.

CAPT. ORMSBY GORE TO BE ON MANDATE COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 7.

Capt. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., has accepted Mr. Balfour's invitation to become a British Empire Representative on the Mandate commission of the League of Nations which will receive and deal with the mandatory powers' reports on the territories which they administer.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.

PRESIDENT ELECT'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

"NON-INVOLVEMENT IN AFFAIRS OF OLD WORLD."

THE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 7.

Washington.—In the course of his inaugural address, Senator Harding said that the progress of the United States had proved the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in the affairs of the old world. The new administration did not intend to become entangled in those affairs. The United States could not become a party to any permanent military alliance nor assume any foreign economic obligations. Nevertheless, the United States was ready to confer with the nations of the world with a view to recommending a way for almost complete disarmament. He favoured the creation of a world court for the settlement of justiciable questions which nations would agree to submit to that court but, "every commitment of the United States must be made in exercise of the national sovereignty." The United States in the new order of finance and trade meant to promote and enlarge activities and to seek expanded confidence.

PREPARED FOR WAR.

Senator Harding continued:—"We shall give no people just cause to make war on us. We hold no national prejudices, entertain no spirit or revenge, do not hate, have no dream of conquest, and do not boast of armed prowess but, if war is again forced on us, we earnestly hope that a way will be found to convert individual into collective strength and to consecrate all America materially and spiritually to the national defence." Senator Harding advocated protection of industries saying that higher production costs must be reflected in their import tariffs. To-day as never before when peoples were seeking trade restoration and expansion their tariffs must be adjusted to the new order. They could not sell successfully unless they carried and the opportunities of New Era in production, transportation and trade would best be seized by carrying cargoes in American bottoms to the markets of the world.

INAUGURATION OF MR. HARDING AS PRESIDENT.

EX-PRESIDENT-A PATHETIC FIGURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

Washington.—The ceremony of inauguration of Mr. Harding as President of the United States was reminiscent of the simplicity of George Washington's contrasting strangely with the huge military and civil processions which have marked the inaugurations of the past half a century. Promptly at 10 o'clock on a clear cold morning the Congressional Committee arrived at the Hotel, where Mr. Harding was staying and escorted him to the White House, where they picked up ex-President Wilson and proceeded to the Capitol under a cavalry escort. Mr. Wilson's physical condition was such that as he left the White House, the secret service agents had to place his feet on each succeeding step which provoked murmurs of sympathy throughout the vast throng. Shortly after 3 o'clock, Mr. Harding took the oath after which he delivered his inaugural address returning to the accompaniment of cheers formally to take up his residence at the White House.

LEAGUE MEMBERS AT VARIANCE.

COSTA RICAN TROOPS ATTACK PANAMA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The first case is reported of two members of the League of Nations seriously falling out and one resorting to violence before submitting to the judgment of the League of Nations. The republics of Panama and Costa Rica have a territorial dispute and it is now reported that the latter's troops have engaged in attacks. Panama has telegraphed a protest to the Secretariat of the League of Nations asking for the application of punishment laid down for cases of violence by any member of the League.

PANAMA AND COSTA RICA,

AMERICA TO ENFORCE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

New York.—A telegram from Panama states that the Costa Ricans have captured Gaubito and the Panamans have retired to Bocas del Toro, leaving behind their dead and wounded. American warships are proceeding to the both Atlantic and Pacific sides of the disturbed area, in order to protect the American interests.

The latest news officially received in London states that the Panaman troops have defeated and disarmed the invading Costa Ricans.

Washington.—The State Secretary, Mr. Hughes, has sent notes to Panama and Costa Rica, demanding immediate cessation of hostilities. It is understood that the notes convey an impression that America is ready to enforce peace, if necessary.

THE TRICHUR RIOTS.

CASTE PREJUDICES—THE REAL CAUSE.

COCHIN DEWAN'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

The following version of the trouble in Trichur is supplied to us by the Associated Press correspondent:—The trouble began on Sunday afternoon 27th February when a Christian and Ezhuva procession was pelted with stones near the Mahomedan quarters and the Christians retaliated. Six Mahomedan houses were set on fire and the town divided itself into two factions Hindus and Mahomedans on one side, and Ezhuvas and Christians on the other. They came into collision on 28th February and on the police charging the crowd dispersed and one Christian rioter who was injured died on the following day. On the 1st March hearing of the death of the Christian rioter, the Christians poured into the town from the adjoining villages and mobbed Hindu houses and business places. The police and magistrate opened fire injuring eight Christians and the whole rioting was put down in half an hour. Sixty eight arrests have been made. Armed British Police from Coimbatore in response to the request by the Durbar arrived on the spot on Wednesday and all is quiet now.

In an interview granted to a press representative, replying to a question whether all this trouble had anything to do with Non-Cooperation, the Dewan said that if there was anything, it was very superficial or in other words mere pretence. He further said that the perennial question of caste in Malabar was at the bottom of the whole trouble. The Dewan also admitted that there was distrust of officials on both sides.

The British Resident arrived at Trichur on Thursday and is expected to remain till Tuesday.

EUROPEAN'S GANDHI-PHOLIA

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BOYS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 4.

Some twelve boys of Jubbulpore Asahayog Ashram were returning last Sunday from the village organisation work singing national songs and shouting Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai, when a motor car occupied by an European and two ladies some children and a chauffeur passed by their cart. The European gentleman on hearing "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" stopped his car, and came down on the boys with his whip shouting "I know you are Home Rulers, (and used a slang abuse). I shall make you alright. Cry again what you were crying." The boys shouted in his presence "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." On this, he began to lash the boys. They bore his continuous assaults patiently without moving an inch or retaliating till he was tired, because it was their principle and Mahatma Gandhiji's order to observe non-violence even under the greatest provocation and personal danger. The ladies sitting in the car were also abusing.

Citizens of Jubbulpore held a meeting to congratulate the boys and denounce the European's action. The local District Congress Committee has appointed a commission to enquire into the affair. Its report would soon be published.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE NAUGHTY WIFE.

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a performance of "The naughty wife" last night, at the Royal Opera House. The wife Eloise is 'naughty,' because on finding her husband Hilary Fairington always too busy with his book-writing and consequently neglecting her, she resolves to elope with Darrell McNight. This Darrell McNight is a Don Juan, a gallant, gay Lothario, who had just jilted Nora Gall before falling in love with Eloise. Hilary loves his wife adrently, and by accident only finds out what she was going to do in his absence. He takes everything good-humiredly however, and so, helps her and her lover to go away on their honeymoon. But where does he help them to go? To his villa or bungalow on Long Island! He however contrives to reach his villa before the eloping pair arrives there, and then receives them most cordially. Then Nora Gall arrives there too! He behaves with such good humour and charm all the time, that his wife is ashamed of herself and soon returns to his arms tearfully and with repentance at heart.

Mr. Oliver Twiss must be congratulated for the extremely able way in which he acted the part of Hilary Farrington. There was really no acting about him. He behaved in a most natural way and that is saying a great deal for any actor. Mr. Clive Woods acted Darrel McNight creditably. Of course, he did not look a Don Juan at all. In fact pudging by his vulgarily of expression, awkwardness of gesture, and plainness of clothing, we could not help wondering how Eloise or any other woman could ever fall in love with him Miss Beryl Barraclough took the part of Eloise with a fair amount of success. She certainly looked selly, whilst Miss Violet Blyth Pratt looked cheeky and impudent as Nora Gall ought to have looked.

Mr. Carl Lawson deserves the credit for the get-up of the play, because he is the producer and the stage manager of the Company. The Japanese Museum of our city had obliged the Company with the loan of fancy goods and ornaments.

We must however complain about the programme. A decent summary or argument of the play ought to be given for the benefit of the spectator, so that he might know what is going to come on or follow.

We hope the Opera House will be better filled up in future than it was last night.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

The 26th Season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament began yesterday. According to the usual plan it was arranged this year also that in the Preliminary Round local teams only should compete. There were two events on the card yesterday. The first match was between Customs A. A. and the Bandra Ex-Orphans of Bandra. Islam Gymkhana v. Royal Garrison Artillery was the second match of the day.

Play began punctually at 4-15 p.m. on the Gymkhana ground. The attendance on the opening day was rather disappointing and many of the benches in the first enclosure were left unoccupied. The weather remained excellent throughout—though perhaps the contestants in the first match had to suffer a little from the heat of the afternoon sun.

The initial match of the Tournament—Customs A. A. v. Bandra ex-Orphans was an extremely one-sided affair as the Customs proved too tough customers for the suburbanites. The resulting score of the match 12 goals to nil, was a true index of the balance of exchanges. The ex-Orphans were evidently no class compared with their adversaries and though practically every five minutes of the game was punctuated by the scoring of a goal—it evoked but little surprised from the galleries as the result of the struggle between these obviously ill-matched contestants was a foregone conclusion.

The second match proved much more exciting and with the exceptions of occasional patches of dull play the game was characterised by dash and commendable enterprise on the part of both the teams. The scores in this match were Islam Gymkhana (3) and Royal Garrison Artillery (1). It was a well-contested game the Islam Gymkhana's victory was secured by better combination on the part of the forward line and the sound defence made by the Moslem backs. Towards the end the game showed tendencies of becoming a little rough—but of such objectionable practices were nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the umpires.

CUSTOMS A. A. (12) AT BANDRA EX-ORPHANS (0)

Play began exactly at 4-15 p.m. and the stronger Team almost from the start asserted their superiority. Three goals were scored in quick succession by Customs team before hardly ten minutes of play had taken place. Such an extremely one-sided contest scarcely lends itself to detailed description as the scoring of goals by Customs in regular succession was the only feature of the game. The Bandra ex-Orphans not even once were able to seriously threaten the goal of their opponents. It was no rare sight to see the Customs goal-keeper compassedly taking a siesta—while play was practically confined for minutes together in the vicinity of the Bandra team's goal. The Customs scored 7 goals in the first half. Play after change of ends was of a piece with play in the earlier part and the winners increased their lead during this half by the addition of another 5 goals. When play ended the scores were Customs ((12) Bandra ex-Orphans (nil).

For the Customs Hasset, Knox and Davis scored four goals each.

The teams were:—

Customs A. A:—Goal: P. F. Cowton. Full backs: H. S. Lynn, H. Potts; Half-backs: M. Abraham, C. Godfrey, H. B. Gordon; Forwards: P. S. Burke, D. Hassett, R. Knox, B. Dubois, W. R. Clarke.

Bandra Ex-Orphan, Full-back J. DSilva L. Dharmai; Half-back: L Continho, D. Morris, J. Gonsalves; Forwards: F. Madnil P. Dharmai F. DeMonte, A. Dharmai, P. Albert.

Umpires: Mr. Morris and Mr. Reporter.

ISLAM GYMKHANA (3) BEAT R. G. ARTILLERY.

The second match of the day proved vastly more interesting the teams were well balanced and the spectators were treated to a good display of hockey in the game that followed. Play opened with even exchanges both ends being visited alternately by the forwards. But play of this even nature was interrupted after ten minutes by the Islam team drawing first blood by scoring a goal. A series of brilliant passes was taken advantage of by A. H. Khan, the left in of the Gymkhana team and a stinging shot by him squarely found the goal. This initial setback spurred the Artillery team to renewed activities. Till half-time was announced they never relaxed in their efforts to equalise and as a result play was mostly confined to the Islam Gymkhana end. But the soundness of the Muslim defence proved too great an obstacle the Artillery team forwards the close of the first half forced several corners and they missed several beautiful chances of scoring. Play at this juncture afforded anxious moments to the Moslem defence. Only once were they able to attack the Artillery goal—but M. I. Shaikh's shot soared too high above the net.

When play was resumed after half time Islam Gymkhana was leading by one goal. From the bully-off in the second half the Moslem forwards cleared wonderfully and showing excellent combination they succeeded in evading the Artillery defence and scored their second goal after scarcely a minute from the re-start. The Artillery team again took up the attack, but though they hovered in close proximity to the Gymkhana goal the wild shooting of their forwards prevented them from scoring. The right and left wing forwards of the Artillery Team played well, but they became marked men and Hup and Siddiqui always blocked them. Some scrappy play followed at the end of which Sergeant Kelly—tha left in of the Artillery forwards scored the only goal for his side. With hopes of at least effecting a draw the R. G. A. played up—but the Islam forwards again increased the lead by Mirza scoringfi a goal. Some exciting play followed but the end was nigh and when the whistle was sounded Islam Gymkhana remained victorious scoring 3 goals to their opponents' one.

The Artillery men who were heavier in build suffered from their opponents' suppleness and agility. Their defeat was greatly due to the weakness of their forwards and the excellent defence made by the Gymkhana backs.

The teams were:—

Islam Gymkhana:—Goal-keeper, A A. Khan; Full-back: Al. H. Siddique, Shamsul Huq; Half-backs: M. Khan, A. R. Shaikh, M. Shaikh; Forwards. M. S. Shaikh, M. I. Shaikh, M. S. Baig, A. H Khan, Chahat buddin.

Royal Garrison Artillery:—Goalkeeper: Bombardier Sheedy; Full-backs: Bombardier Kennott, Gunner Saxon Half back Sgt. Pearson, Sgt. Flying, Bombardier Pearson; Forwards: Gunner Morris, Gunner Holt, Gunner Artland, Sgt. Kely, Sgt. Halbrook.

Umpires: Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Orion v. National 5-30 p.m.

This is the only game of the day as the Parsi Cyclists get a walk over the Samarnians who scratched.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Empire Theatre, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Girls' Friendly Society Fancy Fete, Cama Hospital, 4-30 p.m.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Frank Olivera wishes to convey his best thanks to the very numbers ladies and gentlemen who have expressed their sympathies with him and his children in their heavy bereavement and begs to be excused from addressing them individually as he finds this impossible in his present circumstances.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Mail Steamer Malwa which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 5th instant.

DNYAN PRAKASH MANDALI.

A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarathi under the auspices of this Society at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the "Bai Bhikhaiji Shapurji Bengalli Buildings in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by Mr. Shambhaprasad Shivprasad Mehta, on "Some aspects of the ancient Egyption Civilization". The lecture will be illustrated by charts.

DISEASES AMONG THE PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a meeting of the Parsis will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobhi Talao, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Khan Bahadur Dr. Jehangir K. Daji and Dr. Dinshaw P. Master will speak upon the "Prevalence and prevention of Influenza and other diseases among the Parsis" Dr. Jehangir J. Curseiji will preside. All the Parsis are cordially invited to be present.

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 12th March at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at 12th March at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to be held at Marwari Vidyalay (Sandhurst Road). The Bombay Marwari Sabha will be organised and members will be elected for the executive Committee of the All-India M. A. Mahasabha. Delegates will also be elected for the coming annual session at Calcutta.

A KISSAN WORKER ARRESTED.

REPRESSION IN BARA BANKI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

A Bara Banki message says:—

Babu Beeheshar Dayal, a local Kisan worker who was previously warned by the District Magistrate, was arrested on the 4th instant under Section 108.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 8, 1921.

OUR SANE COUNCILLORS.

Attention has, on several occasions, been drawn in these columns to the disservice which our so-called representatives in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have done to the country by ignominiously allowing themselves to succumb to official pressure and persuasion on occasions when, as patriots, their duty demanded an attitude of straightforward, unbending and uncompromising determination to accept "all or nothing." The two outstanding instances of the manner in which they have carried what they, in the plenitude of their sanity regard as their policy of "sweet reasonableness", to the most dangerous extent are the achievements of Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jamnadas, in reference to their respective resolutions on repressive legislation and the Punjab atrocities. The Englishman has always, whether in his own country or outside, made a pretence of being anything but a diplomat; he has always been proud of his capacity of "muddling through." But what he calls his "muddling" has often been the subtlest form of diplomacy. Our "sane," or rather oversane, representatives in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, unmindful of this fact, have sought to gain a diplomatic point over the bureaucrats by a policy of "sweet reasonableness," a policy which though it may be "sweet" to the bureaucrats is neither reasonable nor patriotic. The inevitable result has been that they have demonstrated their own complete lack of diplomacy and, what is worse, their gross incapacity to "represent" the people. It is hard to say this of those, some of whom, at least, have a distinguished record of real service to the country. But it is imperative in the interests of the country that this incompetence of our "representatives" should be exposed more often than it is to prevent their becoming a greater menace, in several cases unconsciously, to the country's interests than they have been hitherto.

Mr. Jayakar, therefore, we think, rendered a distinct service to the country by drawing attention to this failure of our representatives. In the following notable passage in the able and forceful speech he delivered at the Press Association meeting he thus summed up the "achievements" of our "representatives:"

> "I am sure, I am echoing the sentiments of many modest and keen students of modern events when I say, with the fullest responsibility for the words I use, that a large number of the so-called representatives of the people have been fast developing an easy facility for official conciliation even at the cost of popular rights. Conciliation is a great virtue, but it is so easy to over do it. Its true limitations it is difficult to realize. We Indians are such a courteous people that a little official patting on the back—even a sweet official smile—a personal encomium cleverly whispered into the ear, often melts our opposition which would otherwise have been dangerous. We often yield, just when a little more grit and persistence would have brought to the ground the walls of official opposition. There are few amongst us who understand the proper limits of "sweet reasonableness"; here and there a Pherozesha or a Gandhi can successfully practise the virtue. The rest of us are duped by its exercise. I am not sure if the intelligent officials, past masters in the art of governing weak and simple-minded men, do not laugh to one another at the scenes which are daily enacted in our Councils and Assemblies. There are no doubt some honourable exceptions to this rule but they are few. The large majority of us have got to be careful, that from our seat of honour and responsibility in the Council and Assembly, we do not unconsciously become the instrument of official devices, accepting compromises and settling arrangements, in which perhaps stronger men outside the Council, left to themselves, would have obtained better terms. A compromise is a terrible experiment, successful only, as the lawyer knows, in the few cases where both the sides are equally matched in intelligence, experience, tact and courage. Otherwise it is a failure—all the more dangerous because it finally settles the dispute on disadvantageous terms."

These are wise words which, we hope, our Councillors will lay to their hearts. Apart from the questions of repressive legislation and the Punjab, the question, most vital to the interests of the country, which was brought before the new legislature was that of fiscal autonomy. Patriots of all shades of opinion have cried themselves hoarse, for decades, with the demand for fiscal autonomy; they have agreed that without complete fiscal autonomy, the proper industrial development of the country and the prevention of foreign exploitation of her resources are impossible. And yet never was a greater disservice done to the country by its "representatives" than when the stalwarts of the Moderate party like Messrs. Sapru, Sastri and Kale combined together to negative the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, demanding complete fiscal autonomy, by accepting Sir George Barnes' amendment to it. Mr. Lalubhai who, though he demanded complete fiscal autonomy, did not word his resolution as happily as he might have done, saw the futility of accepting the amendment which gave the "concession" of autonomy "subject to provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919" when the "provisions of the Act" themselves militate against its exercise. He, therefore, rightly declined to accept the amendment and withdraw his resolution, and thus, in regard to this particular resolution, displayed an independent attitude which was markedly in contrast to that of his colleagues.

Both Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sastri made much of the fact that what Mr. Lalubhai asked went beyond the provisions of the Government of India Act. The former urged—in the approved bureaucratic style, which he has picked up with astonishing rapidity—that India must wait for a reasonable amount of time to do away with the control vested in the Secretary of State and the Governor-General by the Act. Mr. Sastri also, though not laying so much emphasis as the Law Member on the vetoing powers of both these functionaries, agreed that it was impossible to trench upon the limits set forth in the Act. Mr. Kale, who is a student of Indian economics, not to be outdone, said that the amendment was acceptable "as it laid down Fiscal Autonomy under the existing Act, which they could not overrule." In effect, what these leaders of the Moderate Party said amounted to much the same thing as the reactionary Sir M. B. Dadabhoy put it, more bluntly, namely, that "this Council must confine its labour to making the Reforms a success and after this period of apprenticeship the demand for Fiscal Autonomy would fructify." Indeed, Mr. Sastri himself declared towards the close of the debate that the present (limited) measure of fiscal "autonomy" was all that the Moderates had prayed for. To expect them, therefore, to aspire to anything higher, before the term of apprenticeship—set by their masters, the bureaucracy—was loyally served out, was perhaps in the nature of an absurdity. So, in the end, they were prevailed on by the official members to recommend to the Secretary of State to do a thing, which the latter will never be able to do. The amended resolution asks him to move His Majesty's Government with a view to grant to the Government of India full fiscal autonomy, "subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act." Now, "full fiscal autonomy" "subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act", is a contradiction in terms, for it can never be "full" so long as it is subject to the provisions of the Act, as was pointed by Prof. Kale himself when he said that "when responsibility in the Central Government was not conceded it meant that there was no full fiscal autonomy granted to India." There is clearly no meaning, therefore, in asking the Secretary of State to do a thing which he has bound himself not to do. The effect of the resolution, therefore, would be *nil* and His Majesty's Government would be perfectly justified in refraining from disturbing the present arrangement, till the full term of "apprenticeship" is served by the Indian legislature. We are sorry to hear from the mouths of people, who have been maintaining that they are the true followers of the Indian National Congress, that all that they bargained for, both in their Memorandum and representations while in England, was the limited form of fiscal autonomy conceded under the Act, thus repudiating the demand which for decades the Congress and its pioneers like Ranade, Dutt, Gokhale, Mehta and Wacha had made for complete fiscal autonomy. We know, of course, how anxious our Moderate friends are to make the Reforms a "success," but we never imagined that they would go so far in their infatuation with it, as to set their backs upon a demand, which has been consistently and unanimously voiced by the country, simply because such a demand would disturb the arrangements recently sanctioned. The Moderate leaders have once more demonstrated the futility of cherishing hopes of any real political freedom in the so-called new regime. And more. They have also demonstrated how hopelessly incapable they are of understanding the mind of the people and representing their real needs.

THE NADIAD SCHOOLS.

From the correspondence which we publish elsewhere it will be seen that the municipality of Nadiad is being treated sternly and, as we think, rather shabbily by the Education Department. In 1885 when the municipality first assumed the charge of primary education in its limits, three schools according to the Department, two according to the Municipality, were handed over to them by the Government, of which the cost of building had been largely paid by public subscription. We have seen the official letter on the occasion, and with regard to the actual buildings the only stipulation which is expressly made therein is that the said buildings shall be used for educational purposes and kept in good repair. There are fourteen schools in Nadiad to-day. As will be seen from the correspondence, the municipal authorities have notified their intention to nationalise all their schools in accordance with the Congress resolution. The answer of the Education Department is, in substance: "Well and good. But what about the three schools which were entrusted to you by Government? Those three buildings are the property of Government, and we now take them back." We have already said that the only stipulations made expressly with regard to the said buildings were that they should be used for purposes of education and kept in good repair. It is true that other portions of the letter, which is the Corporation's title to the schools, speak of Government supervision of the school curriculum, the choice of teachers and so forth, but these remarks could easily be taken to refer to Government education—there was no idea of any other kind of education in those days—and on the document it could be argued that when the Municipal Corporation decided to abolish Government control of education in their schools, those provisions became null and void, and the buildings became the property of the town of Nadiad, on the sole condition that they were still used as schools and kept in good repair.

Without the least consideration of this arguable point of law or, apparently, any reference to the higher educational authorities, the Government "man on the spot" issued an ultimatum to the Municipal President of Nadiad to vacate the three school-buildings before school-hours on the following day. The order reached the President at five o'clock in the afternoon; there was not, therefore, even time to execute it. The President went to the official and remonstrated, pointing out that the question of ownership was, after all, debateable, and asking for a delay in which to debate it with the educational authorities. Being accorded three days' grace, he travelled to Bombay, and interviewed the Indian Minister of Education, who admitted that the whole case hung upon a legal point which he (the Minister) was not competent to decide; suggesting that the President should take it into Court. "You know that I cannot do that because I am a Non-Cooperator," said the President indignantly, treating the suggestion as a subterfuge; "You have legal advisers, whom you can consult." The interview seemed fruitless, but the President does not despair. Before setting out on his return to Nadiad, he sent a telegram to Mr. Paranjpye, recapitulating all his arguments and asking for, at least, delay. The President of Nadiad Municipality is a sturdy fighter, though non-violent, and we think that he deserves to win his point.

Now there are two aspects of this case to which we call attention. The first is that the Government, according to the new ideas of Indian autonomy, which have been espoused officially, has nothing to lose, but everything to gain by such an action as that taken by the Nadiad Corporation. They should welcome, not discourage, competition by the people of the country, in the race towards the object which they have in view. They should welcome, not discourage, independent initiative in an Indian public body like the Corporation of Nadiad. The mere word "Non-Cooperation" has become a bogey in official quarters. It is to this that we ascribe the attitude of the Collector of Kaira and the Educational Inspector, N. D. in the matter of those three school-buildings, and also that of the Minister of Education. If it were not for that bogey, the Minister at least would have perceived that, far from seeking to impede the municipality's experiment, it is to the interest of Government to give it a fair chance; since if the system of national education carried on by the Corporation independently proves less efficient than that hitherto carried on by the municipality under Government inspection, the people will object to it and it will die a natural death; whereas, if it proves more efficient, it will be a great advantage to the Presidency. We have had occasion to point out before that Non-Cooperation in the Bombay Presidency is developing on quiet lines and as a great constructive movement; simply, as we believe, because Sir George Lloyd's Government has had the wisdom not to persecute it, or to irritate the people by vexatious measures of repression. The action of the Collector of Nadiad with regard to the three schools cannot be called a measure of repression, but it is vexatious, which brings us to the second point we wish to emphasise namely, that the Government does not—at present, at any rate—require these three school-buildings for the purposes of education; the institutions mentioned in the letter of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division (dated March, at 1921) being already in full swing in other buildings Government education in Nadiad needs at present only one or two rooms for a practice class, and these the Corporation would be willing to assign to them in one or other of the buildings in dispute. So, in the case of two school-buildings at any rate, the immediate aim of Government would seem to be merely to take them from the Non-Cooperators even at the cost of putting them out of use for purposes of education; and to put the Nadiad Municipality to expense in the hire or purchase of three other buildings.

PRESIDENT HARDING.

President Harding's inaugural speech is calculated to dispel any lingering doubt that might exist in our minds that the United States would join the League of Nations after securing some essential modifications in the League's Covenant. There is nothing in the speech to indicate that Mr. Harding has changed any of the opinions he expressed during the election campaign. On the other hand, it clearly sums up the main planks in the Republican platform and unmistakably defines the future attitude of the States towards the League and the problems of Europe. Mr. Harding says emphatically that his country cannot become a party to any permanent military alliance nor assume any foreign economic obligations. The plain meaning of this declaration is that America will not join any mutually defensive and offensive alliance of tht type of the Entente or the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that she will not accept any mandate for a territory like Armenia, which her European allies are anxious to confer on her. Great Britain or France, therefore, who may have reckoned on enlisting the co-operation of America in the great task of "civilisation" of the "backward countries" of the world, must give up all such hopes. America's present attitude towards the problems vexing the minds of Entente statesmen is one of calculated aloofness, for America realises full well the dangers of embroilment in European politics, especially the post-war politics. The aftermath of war has taught America lessons which she will not forget in haste. President Harding, therefore, while declaring himself in favour of the establishment of a world court of arbitration, asserts that if America participated in it, she would insist that "every commitment of the United States must be made in exercise of the national sovereignty." Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations, by which members of the League "undertake to respect and reserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League," runs directly counter to the principle outlined above by President Harding and is deemed by him and many other reputed American statesmen as subversive of the American constitution. Unless, therefore, the present members of the League agree to abrogate this Article, and other objectionable provisions of the Covenant, America will refrain from joining the League. The new President has also made it clear that the League as at present conducted is incapable of achieving any substantial results in the way of disarmament and he has, therefore, initiated a movement for efforts in the same direction outside the League. Seeing that all talk of disarmament without counting America will be futile, it remains to be seen how far President Harding's efforts will be crowned with success.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Churchill and Messpot.

Mr. Churchill repudiates the suggestion that he (*sic*) intends to build up a costly and vainglorious Middle East Empire. The suggestion, however, came originally from his leader, we mean Mr. Lloyd George himself, who in his famous speech on the Mesopotamian debate, talked of "adding lustre to the glory of the Empire," by sticking at any cost to Mesopotamia and its oil regions. It is Mr. Lloyd George, also, who has been insisting on keeping the Treaty of Sevres intact, because, as he says, "it is necessary for the Empire." If the world has come to entertain the belief that Britain is sticking to Mesopotamia because thereby her domination over the Western and Southern half of Asia becomes complete, it has been led to do so by the pronouncements of responsible British statesmen themselves. However, disillusionment for these modern Empire-builders appears to be not very distant, to judge from the changed tone of Mr. Churchill's latest pronouncement. Mandates cannot, after all, be construed into exclusive rights of exploitation of the territories concerned. Not only is the Arab proving restive but the eyes of the United States also are riveted on the oil-fields and there is no knowing how soon equal opportunities for exploitation in the mandated territories may have to be conceded to all the other members of the League. Again, the heavy cost of administration in Mesopotamia has engendered fears that, after all, the game may not be worth the candle. Mr. Churchill is well advised, therefore, in dwelling upon "the immense fertility" of East and West African territories which offer "much better opportunities for development." It is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Churchill will be really able to effect the economies, in the army as well as civil administration in Mesopotamia, which he contemplates, and help to stop the unjustifiable drain on the British as well as the Indian exchequer.

A Job for the League!

The Republic of Panama, which complains of an unjust attack on her by the sister Republic of Costa Rica, has, it is stated, asked the League of Nations, of which both of them are members, for the application of the punishment laid down for cases of violence by any member of the League. This is said to be the first case of two members of the League falling out and one resorting to violence before submitting the dispute to the judgment of the League. Cases of this type are covered by Articles XII, XIII and XV of the League's Covenant. These articles lay down that whenever any dispute arises between members of the League, which is likely to lead to a rupture or which they recognise as suitable for submission to arbitration and impossible of settlement by diplomacy, the members should submit the matter either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council of the League and in no case should resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council. Now Costa Rica, according to Panama, has not followed this course, which it was bound to do as a member of the League. Panama, therefore, demands the punishment of her defaulting neighbour. The punishment provided under the Covenant, for such recalcitrancy, is drastic enough, at least in theory. Article XVI provides that a member disregarding the covenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV. shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, "which thereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the League, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the League and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not." It is most likely, however, that Costa Rica will, now that the attention of the Council of the League has been drawn to her conduct, quietly agree to the submission of the dispute to arbitration, as, for a small fry like her, defiance of the League can only spell disaster, however the bigger "bullies" may fare.

An Invidious Distinction.

The figure which the Home Secretary cut in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the occasion of the debate on the equality of status between the two Houses of legislature, was neither edifying nor convincing. He pretended that there was no idea of invidious distinction involved in either the point of titles or the disparity in allowances. Nay, he contended the Assembly was a "popular" and "democratic" body and its powers were wider than those of the Council of State, which was merely a second and revising Chamber, composed of "elders." As a "democratic" body, the title of "Honourable" is singularly inappropriate to its members. Such was the logic of Mr. O'Donnell. But the House was not prepared to swallow this dictum on democracy, knowing full well that the dispensers of these baubles set a high value on them themselves. If it is true that the appendage does not add to the status of a member and is merely indicative of his being less "democratic" than others, one wonders why it has been thought necessary to inflict such an unenviable distinction on members of the Provincial Governments. Are we to suppose that these latter are in reality less "Honourable" than the members of the Councils who have been so fortunately deprived of the distinction in the "new era?" Mr. O'Donnell's other contention that the title is more appropriate to the "elders" composing the "Upper Chamber," was equally fallacious. Mr. Norton mercilessly pricked this ludicrous fiction about "elders," by asking if there was any one older than himself in the Council of State. Similar was the fate of the Home Secretary's arguments about the propriety of giving members of this Council a higher allowance than that allowed to M. L. A's. We do not agree with those who contended that it was a mere waste of time to have fought about these baubles and paltry gains. The affray at last furnishes considerable amusement to the outside public, by throwing a side-light on the mentality of both the official members and the "representatives" of the people.

"SQUANDERING MANIA" BUDGET

UNIVERSAL CRY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

CUT DOWN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning for the first time to discuss the budget. Mr. Whyte presided. The agenda contains a general discussion on the Budget, which will be preceded by a resolution to be moved by Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin, urging the appointment of a committee to consider the Esher Committee Report.

Mr. A. V. V. Ayyar, Mr. Kunjbeharilal and Mr. S. P. Rice (Bengal) were sworn in.

At the question time, Mr. O'Donnell, replying to Mr. Faiyaz Khan, said that the Moslem Delegation to the Near East Conference would directly represent to His Majesty's Government the views of Indian Moslems and not of the Government of India.

THE ESHER REPORT.

Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin then moved that a committee consisting of the following members of the Assembly, namely, Mr. Samarth, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Rai Jadu Majumdar Bahadur, Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Ginwala, Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Lieut.-Col. Gidney, and the mover, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. the Law Member be appointed to consider the report of the Esher Committee and to report their recommendations to the Assembly on or before March 21st.

The Government accepted the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

After Chowdhuri Shahabuddin's resolution had been adopted, Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur (Bengal) started discussion on the budget. He confessed he was not a diplomat but a plain man and as such he wanted the house to take it seriously that the Budget which was introduced by the Finance Member with a horrible countenance would only fan the dying embers of Non-Cooperation. Mr. Mazumdar said he received the Budget with a shrinking heart despite Mr. Hailey's proclamation that unless the House shared the responsiblity with the Government they would be declared unfit and useless. The best way of meeting the difficulty was reducing the Military expenditure, which was proving the last straw on the camel's back. The Government's duty did not consist merely in protecting India against foreign aggression, but advancing her moral and material prosperity by seeing that the people were well fed, well clothed and well housed. Let not Government cast a hopeful glance on the monsoon, but adjust themselves by storing water in time and also encourage sugar industry, for which this country was noted before the advent of the British in India. The Government's heart must beat in unison with that of the people and then and only then could there be peace and contentment in the land.

SQUANDERING MANIA.

Mr. Vankatapathi Raju said the Budget was suffering from squandering mania and fully showed bankruptcy of statesmanship. The whole speech of the Finance Member was a master piece of apologies, which could not bring comfort to the suffering humanity. The appaling Army expenditure, multiplication of departments and extravageneos on the administrative machinery were being attended to at the cost of prosperity of the country. All proposals should be examined with microspic scrutiny and there should be relentless warfare against the scandalous extravagence. On the one hand, the League of Nations was urging for reduction of armament. The Government of India, a member of the League was taking the army expenditure beyond the limits of the safety of national prosperity.

THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. R. A. Spence (Bombay) expressed his satisfaction that the first statement of the country's affairs should also be the first to be expressed in the terms of the currency of this country. The Finance Member would have been wiser had he been a bolder man and doubled his estimate of exchange loss in the coming year by framing his estimate of sterling outgoings at 1 shilling four pence in place of one shilling eight pence. He enquired whether the adjustments to be made in respect of recoveries from the War Office would be calculated at the market rate at the date of sale or at the rather rosy rate assumed in the Budget; because, as an Englishman he could not conceive it just that India as an agent for England should expend Rs. 15 and receive Rs. 12 in return. He regretted Mr. Hailey had not carried his policy of amortisation of debt far enough. The total of the three and three and half per cent debts translating sterling at Rs. 15 per pound was about 360 crores. A sinking fund of 4.51 per cent per annum, invested at three and a half per cent, would extinguish these loans in sixty years, that was to say, the maximum annual sum required would be one and three-fourth crores. But if the sinking fund were invested in the security itself at its present depreciated value, it would not cost a crore. Naturally, under this tonic influence, the security would tend to rise in future years and to strengthen in value. The relief which the Finance Member was anxious to bring to the depressed holders of these securities could be purchased with a crore in this year's budget complied with a promise of similar provision in future years never exceding, at its maximum, one and three-fourth crores. Thus the credit of India would be enhanced, her ancient faith in 3½ per cent. securities restored, borrowings for the future made easier than at present and thereby the Government of India would stand declared before the world as a Government honorable of India would stand declared before the world as a Government honorable in its dealings.

RAILWAYS AND CURRENCY RESERVE.

Proceeding, the speaker said Mr. Hailey had deplored that he could not be more generous to railways but in his exposition upon the currency he had not explained precisely the existing policy of Government in regard to the paper currency reserve. Railways are of vital importance to the country and their earnings should, in the first instance, be devoted to working expenses and in the second to replacement of wear and tear and in the third to some measure of reserve for the future and only that proportion of earnings should find its way to the coffers of Government, as owner, as would ordinarily find its way in favour of a dividend into the pockets of shareholders of a company. You cannot starve railways and feed the country (Hear, hear.

Criticising, the proposed taxes Mr. Spence approved the additions to custom revenue in principle but doubted if the addition would in effect yield what was expected. He considered the increase should be from 7½ to 12½ in place of eleven and this would add to the revenue a further one and a half crores. Any measure, which for the moment checked the influx of imports and allowed our trade to resume its former balance would be of advantage to the country at the present stage. The speaker was in sympathy with the tax on luxuries, provided the Finance Member considered an umbrella a necessity and not a luxury. The new increased surcharges upon Railway freights was clumsily contrived, primage of one anna per rupee would have the same effect and same result by a far easier method than special freights outlined and thus the burden would be shared equally by all commodities over all distances instead of falling upon some disfavoured ones.

A SAD IRONY.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said that the policy of maintainance of exchange by selling Reverse Councils had given great impetus to the import trade, resulting in a trade balance against India (Applause.) The constitution of the Currency Committee was such as could not inspire confidence in this country and unfortunately Dr. Dalal's predictions had come out true. Government had frittered the great resources of the country in following the sale of Councils, which was dictated from Whitehall. He approved Customs duty being raised from 7½ to 11. He congratulated Government and the country for placing the cotton industry into a more favourable position, but it was a sad irony of fate that the Military expenditure was growing out of all proportions to the country's revenues. While admiring the Finance Member's judgment for selection of taxable items, he said that taking average income per head the fresh taxation was above the paying capacity of the country. He wished more money should have been allotted to the railways.

"VERY GLOOMY."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said if the deficit of 18 crores had to be met, no better way for taxations could have been found than as suggested by Mr. Hailey. However, the Budget was very gloomy and, seeing that the Army was going to consume more than fifty per cent. of the Indian revenues, he urged a wholesale reduction in the Military expenditure. He suggested retrenchment so as to do away with increase in the postal rates. Coming to the Currency situation the speaker said the Finance Member had taken shelter behind the fact that the Currency conditions were abnormal throughout the world and that as such no body could forsee what was coming. He (speaker) emphasised that Mr. Dalal and the Indian Chambers of Commerce had hundred and one times asked Government to withhold from following its policy in sale of Reverse Councils, but Government turned a deaf ear and it did not add to the credit of Government to declare now that none could forsee the danger. The Government had been following the disastrous currency policy obstinately in the interests of London. He repudiated Mr. Hailey's charge that any refusal on the part of Indian importers to pay their bills would make India's commercial morality suffer. This was hardly worthy of a great Government, who was itself responsible for this state of affairs. He wished that the strength of army should be placed below the pre-war level as up-to-date machinery had been introduced in the form of the Air Force, etc.

Haji Wajiuddin objected to the taxation on postal and umbrellas, which affected the poor, people seriously.

INDIAN IMPORTERS' POSITION EXPLAINED.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji took strong objection to Mr. Hailey's remarks about Indian importers. The policy of the Government in the beginning was to support Exchange and thus they held out hopes to

(Continued on page 8.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

ITS IMPRESSIONS.

"WAR ELOQUENCE AT HIS BEST."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 7.

It is universally agreed that yesterday's sitting of the Conference at St. James Palace was of historic importance and vied with the solemnity of the first appearance of the German Delegation at Versailles after the armistice. It is no exaggeration to say that the Prime Minister's brilliant speech has made an impression equally as deep as M. Clemenceau's on that occasion. The Allied Statesmen in London particularly the French are enthusiastic over the strength, tact and political acumen exhibited in Mr. Lloyd George's address.

Papers of all shades of opinion describe his speech as inspired by a deep moral earnestness which marked his war eloquence at his best. The situation is now one of great gravity but it is confidently believed that the German Government is alive to the seriousness of the position and will advance sensible proposals on Monday, which will afford a basis for discussion and will avert the putting into execution of the Allied threats. The feeling that a peaceful solution will be reached is reflected in the Bourse at Berlin, where even after Mr. Lloyd George's speech had been published the market was firm and the prices generally advanced owing to the impression that the Allies did not intend abruptly to break off the negotiations.

Meantime the German Cabinet met to discuss the ultimatum. The "Morning Post" understands that the Allied after consulting legal experts decided if an application of sanction is necessary, this can be done immediately instead of on May 1st.

FRENCH PRESS EULOGISTIC.

GERMAN PRESS ON ALLIES' DEMANDS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 7.

The French Press is most eulogistic over Mr Lloyd George's speech which is pointed out as being most opportune on the eve of the inauguration of the new American president as it makes clear that the Allies are united in imposing the penalties on Germany. There are signs that the Germans are most perturbed at the Allies' firmness.

Some Berlin newspapers point out that the German counter-proposals were by no means ultimatum but merely a suggestion, though the "Berlin Tagblatt" defiantly declares that the Allies' demands are impossible and will again be rejected. The "Achtuhrabendblatt" suggests a fresh proposal may be made and perhaps from a third side.

The German Cabinet discussed Mr. Lloyd George's speech till late last night but apparently the only opinion expressed was regret at the penalties which, it was declared, would find Germany defenceless and infringe the Treaty of Versailles.

VON SIMONS' TREMENDOUS BLUNDER.

ORIGINAL PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 7.

The impression is gathering that the reparations counter-proposals with which von Simons was originally furnished for presentation to the Conference, but which were submitted in a whittled down form, will be delivered to the Allies, at the resumed meeting on Monday with some little additions. Von Simons' colleagues here and in Germany recognise that he has made a tremendous blunder in offering now the rejected terms.

A general feeling prevails that Monday's offer will still be unsatisfactory. The concessions will probably include an undertaking to increase taxation in Germany, which at present compares unfavourably from the Allied standpoint with British and French taxation. It is significant that Mr. Lloyd George yesterday conferred with Admiral Beatty on the situation which will arise if the penalties have to be enforced.

GERMAN EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE.

MEASURES SERIOUSLY AFFECT ECONOMIC LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 7

A Berlin message states that the Committee of Experts presided over by Councillor Fehrenbach, yesterday discussed the economic effects of the threatened Allied measures and came to the unanimous opinion that the measures would most seriously affect German economic life but the effects could not prevent the Government from refusing to sign the unfulfillable obligations.

Similar conclusion was reached after discussion between the Minister of the Inferior and the Parliamentary representatives of the occupied territory

ALLIES AND REPARATIONS.

GERMANY MUST MAKE MORE REASONABLE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The Reparations Conference may break up on Monday unless the Germans submit more reasonable proposals. Anything indicating an effort on the part of Germany to realise her true position will be welcomed by the Allies, but, this will mean great modification in von Simons' previous attitude. It is understood that the Centre or the Cabinet Party in Germany is anxious for a settlement, but the other parties are irreconcilable. The change of attitude on the part of the German Government which was formerly willing to accept the Spa, Boulogne and Brussels proposals, is attributed to the pressure exercised by Stinnes and other big industrial magnates.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE SUN.

"NO FUTURE EXCEPT AS PART OF BRITISH EMPIRE."

LORD READING'S MISSION.

"TO REPRESENT JUSTICE OF BRITAIN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

Lord Reading was last night entertained to a dinner by the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Montagu who presided said he was looking forward with confidence to working with Lord Reading. He said there was no future for India except as a member of the British Empire. Lord Reading's political task was to maintain and consolidate the understanding between the Government of India and the Princes of India and to lead the proud peoples of India with their racial and national consciousness to the highest destiny that awaits any country, namely, partnership in the British Empire. Lord Reading had undertaken this task with the complete confidence of every part of the British Empire.

Lord Reading who was accorded a tremendous reception replied briefly. He paid a tribute to the intense devotion of Mr. Montagu to the interests of India. He expressed the opinion that the reason for his appointment was that he might represent the justice of Britain.

LORD READING TO BE ENTERTAINED AT THE SAVOY.

BY INDIANS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The Indians in London are giving a luncheon to Lord and Lady Reading at the Savoy Hotel on March 12th. It is expected that the Aga Khan will preside.

PARIS FIGURES UNACCEPTABLE.

YET GERMANY TO SUBMIT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

Von Simons, in the interview with the "Sunday Times," outlined the reply he will make to the Allies to-morrow. He will insist that Germany is prepared to pay as much as she can, but she objects to the proposed term of forty-two years and regards the Paris figures as unacceptable. He declared that if the Allies are immovable, Germany will submit to the sanctions.

MR. L. GEORGE'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

The "Sunday Times" Political correspondent, referring to the Allied difficulty of discovering the method for collecting indemnity without injury to themselves, understands that Mr. Lloyd George will suggest to-morrow that fifty per cent. of payment in respect of the German Exports to the Allied countries should be impounded by the Allied Exchequers and pooled for the Common Allied benefit. The German Government by increased taxation should re-imburse the exporters thus muloted. It is pointed out that the re-imbursed sum would remain in Germany.

THE THREE BIG CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand conferred with Von Simons yesterday, at the latter's request and it is semi-officially stated that the object was to decide upon a procedure for to-morrow's sitting.

STORMY SCENES IN REICHSTAG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag to-day, an attempt by Herr Loebe, President, to read Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding the Reparations provoked very stormy scenes. Von Hoffmann, Communist, while endeavouring to speak was assailed with shouts of "Throw him out." Von Hoffmann's request that Herr Loebe should read the rest of the speech produced a further storm of Unparliamentary epithets, whereupon the Chamber adjourned.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

BEHAR GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTIONS TO OFFICERS.

'COMBAT NON-COOPERATION BY EVERY MEANS IN YOUR POWER.'

PROSECUTIONS GALORE.

The Government of Behar and Orissa, presided over by Lord Sinha, has initiated a campaign of repression against the Non-Co-operation movement and has in a circular called upon all officers in the districts "to use every means in their power" to put down the movement. We reproduce below the Circular in question, as well as reports appearing in the "Searchlight" of the numerous prosecutions which have been started in various places in the provinces in pursuance of the policy outlined in the Circular.

The following circular has been issued by the Government of Behar and Orissa to all District officers in the Province.

No. 158-C.

Government of Bihar and Orissa
Political Branch.

From

C. Rainy, Esq., C.I., I.C.S.

To

The District Officer
Patna the 31st January 1921.

Sir,

I am directed to address you regarding the situation created in this province by the Non-Co-operation movement and to explain to you the views of Government and the measures which they desire to be taken.

The Governor in Council has reason to believe that the attitude of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government towards the movement which was explained in a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 4484 Political dated 6th November 1920, has been misapprehended not only by the public but also by the Government officials. In that resolution the Government of India explained the reasons why they had refrained from instituting criminal proceedings or taking other action against those of its promoters whose advocacy of Non-Co-operation has been qualified by advice to abstain from violence. His Excellency in Council believes that this attitude has often been interpreted as implying either a reluctance to deal with the movement due to fear, or else indifference to the dangers which such a movement must carry with it. It is important, therefore, that every officer should realize that Government view the movement with utter disapproval as tending to lawlessness and ultimately to anarchy and that they will not hesitate to employ all lawful and reasonable means to combat it.

3. It has been reported to Government that at least in one district Government officers have attended meetings held in support of Non-Co-operation or have otherwise acted in a way which could be interpreted as showing some sympathy with the movement. It must be distinctly understood that conduct of this kind will not be tolerated and should it come to the knowledge of any officer that his subordinates are acting in this way he should at once call upon them to explain their conduct and if the explanation is unsatisfactory bring the facts to the notice of Government through the usual channel. These instructions of course do not apply when a Government officer (e.g. a police officer) has to attend a Non-Co-operation meeting in the ordinary course of his duties.

4. Not only however must Government officers refrain from lending the smallest support or sympathy to a movement which has for its object the subversion of the whole system of Government but it is their duty also to use every means in their power to combat the agitation. Every Government officer should, as opportunity offers do his best to point out to those who are in danger of being drawn into the movement the disastrous consequences which would result from its success and should at the same time explain the opportunities which are now afforded to Indians, not only of influencing the policy of Government on all matters but directing the policy of Government in relation to these subjects which have been transferred to the administration of the ministers. No opportunities should be lost of impressing on the local leaders of the agitation that if it should result in disorder they will be held responsible while at the same time men of property should be reminded that they will be the first to suffer if the bounds of law and order are broken. During the next two months you and your sub-divisional officers should do as much touring as possible even if other work must for the moment be put aside. If it can be arranged, other members of the district staff can also do useful work on tour.

5. His Excellency in Council fully realizes that all that Government officers can do by way of propaganda is not adequate for the needs of the situation. The active support of all responsible persons who are loyal to the existing system of government and especially the landed classes must be enlisted in a resolute campaign to combat the misrepresentations which have characterized the non-co-operation movement from the start. His Excellency proposes to initiate active measures to combat it at a very early date.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

Sir,

PROSECUTIONS AT HAJIPUR.

TRIAL OF SWAMI SATYANAND BHARATI.

In the notices to show cause why Pandit Jainandan Jha and Swami Satyanand Bharathi should not execute bonds under Section 107 the S. D. O., Mr. Howe, had fixed the village Birna (which is about 8 miles from Hajipur) as the place where these cases would be taken up. The court compound of Hajipur presented an unusual appearance on account of the presence of large members of Military Police and Constables who were posted all round the S. D. O. Ijlas. The distance of the jail from Ijlas is only about 50 yards, but it was lined by double rows of constables in uniform. It looked as if a very important State Trial was to be held.

The cases were called out at about 11-30 a.m. and only a few persons went inside the court room and the rest waited outside patiently. Some amusement was caused by one of the Military Police fainting twice while standing behind the Court room. At last he was removed. The S. D. O. adjourned the cases to 25th instant and ordered both the accused to furnish bail of Rs. 50 each. Swami Satyananda Bharathi who did so was released. But Pandit Jainandan Jha refused to do so and was ordered to be taken to jail. Jainandan Jha was garlanded and was taken to the jail amidst showers of flowers and loud cries "Gandhi ji ki jai," "Bharat Mata ki jai." Mr. Howe came out of his Ijlas and watched the crowd going to the jail, but as soon as the crowd began to return he quickly went inside.

A few minutes later the senior S. I. of Hajipur told Maulana Shafi that Mr. Howe wanted to see him. Mr. Howe took Maulana with him to his bungalow which is nearly a mile away and detained him for over an hour which was spent in vain efforts to turn the latter away from N. C. O. Later on when Maulana Shafi was returning from the S. D. O.'s bungalow notices under Section 144 were served on him and Babu Rambined Singh prohibiting them from delivering any speech on N. C. O within the jurisdiction of the Hajipur Sub-Division. The notices on both of them were served at the Railway Station. The nervous display of military force and the sudden change of place of trial, the aforesaid ruse has hardly enhanced the prestige of Mr. Howe or the Government

MUSLIM WORKER GAGGED.

The following notice was served on Moulvi Md. Shafi, Secretary District Congress Committee, Muzaffarpur, and Babu Rambinod Singh on the 15th instant by the S. D. O. of Hajipur:—

Order Under Section 144 of Cr. Pro. Code.

Whereas I am reliably informed and I am satisfied that you intend addressing a public meeting in Hajipur in which you will exhort your hearers to suffer imprisonment even in the cause of Non-Co-operation, and will also speak on other matters in connection with Non-Cooperation, which exhortations are likely to cause excitement among your hearers and a breach of the public tranquality may reasonably ensue. I therefore by virtue of the power vested in me under Section 144 Cr. P. C. hereby order you to abstain from delivering any speech on Non-Co-operation in any of its forms within the limits of my jurisdiction.

(Sd.) SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Dated Hajipur the 15th
February 1921.

PANDIT JAINANDAN JHA'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The following written statement was filed by Pundit Jainandan Jha, Secretary Gandhi Vidyalaya, Hajipur on the 19th ultimo in the proceedings brought against him by the S. D. O. Hajipur, under Section 107 Cr. P. C.:—

To

The Sub-divisional Officer, Hajipur.

Sir.

With reference to the notice served on me calling on me to show cause why I should not execute a bond of Rs. 2,000 and furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each to keep the peace for a period of one year on account of an alleged speech of mine which I am alleged to have delivered at Nawadah Kurd exhorting the audience to refuse to pay the choukidari tax. I have the honour to state that it is absolutely and wholly false that I delivered any such speech. The fact is that I did attend the meeting but did not speak at all at that meeting and hence never exhorted them to refuse to pay the Choukidari tax. I have been for some time past preaching non-violent Non-co-operation among people and have been to some extent helpful in starting the Gandhi Vidyalaya at Hajipur but as refusal to pay taxes is not

(Continued on page 9.)

LATEST CABLES

(Recd. at 1-30 a.m. March 8.)

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE,

GREECE AND TURKISH POSSESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

The Greek Delegation to the Near Eastern Conference will probably be reinforced next week. This may enable scope for discussion to be widened. With regard to concessions to Turks it is pointed out that while Greece will not consider proposal contemplating the return of the Christian populations to Ottoman Rule she is ready to consider proposals like making Smyrna a free port for traffic to Anatolia.

It is pointed out that the sole idea of British Government in question of commission for Thrace and Smyrna is to strive to obtain just and equitable solution. It has no personal interest in dispute and although it has no reason to suppose that the Treaty of Sevres was anything but fair solution realising how strong certain sections of feeling were on the subject, it agreed again to go fully into the whole question.

It is also pointed out that the proposed commission was never intended to be the final method of settlement but merely means of obtaining accurate and full statistics. The needful things is that the Greeks and the Turks should realise the strength of each others feeling and attempt to meet each other in every way.

GERMAN EXPERTS.

UNBOUNDED FAITH IN VON SIMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

A Berlin message that in course of the discussion of the Committee of experts:—Councillor Fehrenbach hoped that the Germans would honour the mandatories signature to engagements not exceeding limits of possibility. On the other hand he hoped that the Germans would resolutely support the mandatories if they refuse to sign a document containing the undertakings which could not be executed.

In the ensuing debate ex-Chancellor Herman Mueller agreed that the Paris agreement could not be executed but the enforcement of sanctions must be avoided by every means possible. Other parties generally supported Government but Independent Socialist, Breitscheidt, severely criticised proposals of Von Simons whom he violently attacked and declared had surrendered to unwise influences.

Councillor Fehrenbach replying expressed the Cabinet's unbounded confidence in Mr. Simons. According to the "Lokalanzeiger" the Chancellor at an earlier meeting of the Party Leaders conveyed impression that the Government would remain firm under old circumstances and that Mr. Lloyd George's demand for proposals approximating to the Paris decisions could not be discussed.

The "Varwaerts" things that the Allies have shown that they have not adopted the irreconcilable attitude.

DUKE CONGRATULATED BY MR. MONTAGU.

ON COMPLETION OF MEMORABLE VISIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-0 a.m. March 8.

Upon the completion of the Duke of Connaught's visit Mr. Montagu on February 27th telegraphed:—

"In asking leave to tender to Your Royal Highness my respectful congratulations on completion of this ever memorable visit may I express for Indian Administration and His Majesty's Government our heartfelt gratitude for the lasting service which Your Royal Highness had done for India and for the cause of consolidating the Empire and above all for the repeated marks of personal solicitude and sympathy through which Your Royal Highness has doubly secured India's devotion and in which lies the secret of her enthusiastic response. We would add our united wishes for happiness and prosperity during Your Royal Highness' voyage."

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

The Duke of Connaught replied "I thank you with all sincerity for your inspiring message sent on behalf of Indian Administration as well as that of His Majesty's Government. It is with feelings of profound regret that I to-day am leaving India where I have been accorded such memorable and gratifying receptions throughout my visit. My long association with India and my affection for its people have greatly enhanced pleasure with which I endeavoured thoroughly to fulfil my inspiriting mission. I trust it will be productive of genuine and lasting good for this country whose prosperity and welfare I have ever had truly at heart. I gratefully appreciate your good wishes for my homeward voyage.—ARTHUR."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PROBABLE NEW MEMBERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 1-0 a.m. March 8.

It is understood that Lord Chelmsford has been invited to accept nomination for the Joint Standing Committee on Indian affairs and that Lord Sydenham returns to the Committee. New members will probably include Lord Meston, Lord Carmichael, Lord Lamington, Lord Clwyd, Sir Jamson-Hicks and Col. Wedgwood. Neither Mr. Montagu nor Lord Lytton will serve and are thus not following the precedent set in 1919.

LORD READING'S MISSION.

TO UPHOLD BRITISH JUSTICE IN INDIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 8.

Lord Reading who was entertained to a dinner by the Royal Colonial Institute in course of his reply examining reason why he was recommended to the King for Viceroyalty said it struck him firmly that those responsible for his selection thought that it was a great idea to ask him who sat in a mighty seat of British Justice to leave that seat and go to India and undertake his part in its Government for reason that he represented Justice in Great Britain. Whoever was entrusted with administration, of Justice in Great Britain was a custodian of great and priceless heritage which had been handed down as true embodiment of British love of fair play and impartiality in dealing with people. If it could be said of him however smally and humbly at the end of his term of office that he had contributed something to the prosperity and contentment of India, had in some part upheld in India high traditions of British Justice and had assisted however little in fixing more deeply and firmly the priceless lustre of wonderful gem of India in Imperial Diadem he should think that he deserved some little crumb of oredit. (Cheers).

The "National News" says that Lady Reading will leave India after her husband has been installed and as she wishes to escape the hot season will come back to Britain and return to India just before Christmas.

WAY TO MITIGATE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

A CURIOUS SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 8.

A curious suggestion that every Government Departmental official in India should wear uniform was made by Lieut.-Colonel B. G. Eden-Turner during lecture which he gave at the meeting of the Union of East and West at Caxton Hall. He submitted that such uniforms compulsorily worn by all officials both Indian and European to denote a branch of service to which they belonged and rank they held might mitigate much of trouble in India.

Indians, he said, were always bewildered because there was nothing to indicate different status of Europeans.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

CONDEMNED BY INDIA EXECUTIVE OF MANCHESTER CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

India Executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to Mr. Montagu concerning additional import duty on cotton goods into India. Sir. Edwin Stockton, President, has requested Mr. Montagu to receive deputation on March 9th.

A DARING AMBUSH AT KILLARNEY.

50 REPORTED KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.

Dublin Castle reports that two officers and two other ranks from a party of thirty-five military have been killed in the ambush between Killarney and Buttevant. Fighting is proceeding. It is reported that a General is amongst the killed. The ambush is one of the most daring yet recorded. The road was mine and two leading cars of five containing Military were blown up by terrific explosion. Attackers are estimated at five hundred.

ASSOCIATION CUP CENTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

Results of the Fourth Round of the Association Cup are as follows:—

Wolverhampton beat Everton 1/0.
Tottenham Hotspurs beat Aston Villa 1/0.
Cardiff beat Chelsea 1/0.
Hull drew with Preston 0/0.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE

MEN DECLARE TERMS "UNSATISFATORY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Tramway men held last night the terms offered by the company were read out and declared as disappointing and unsatisfactory.

The Secretary read a telegram sent by Mr. Chaman Lall on behalf of the meeting of Bombay workers, condemning the action of the authorities in firing on tramway strikers of Calcutta, involving the loss of innocent lives and extending its warmest sympathy to Calcutta tramwaymen in their struggles.

It was decided to wait for seven days to allow the committee of the Union to move in the matter.

'SQUANDERING MANIA" BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

merchants of the Exchange not falling below two shillings. At this, Indian importers sent orders for goods but in the meanwhile Government stopped supporting the Exchange, which fell considerably. Thus did the Government cheat the merchants. Now taking Mr. Hailey's views if Government could not foresee what was coming, why did they hold out false hopes of stablizing exchange. The commercial morality of India was better than that of any country in the world (Cheers.) A grandson would pay the liabilities of his grandfather, even if there was no written compact. In conclusion, the speaker objected to taxation on matches.

Sarfarad Hoosain Khan deprecated any curtailment of the Military expenditure on the Frontier. Taxation had affected the poor who were already suffering from high prices. He criticised import duty on cotton and increase in postage rates and strongly advocated curtailment of expenditure on scientific services and new Delhi.

"CAN'T BEAR WITH EQUAMINITY."

Mr. T. Rangachari said he had tried to judge the budget by test of efficiency and economy, but it had raised nothing but indignation in him. He found that the spirit of untouchability had made its way into the Budget even under the New Era. Out of the whole Budget, they could vote on something like 25 crores of expenditure. The huge sum for the Army was untouchable. It was just like giving power to touch registrars and sub-registrars, but not the bigger people! (Laughter). He asked Mr. Sarfraz Hussain, who had approved the Army expenditure to remember that out of the net revenue of eighty-eight crores, sixty-two crores would go to the Army. India could not bear this with equanimity. He was sorry that they had no power on the Military budget, which took away the lion's share of the revenues. If a careful investigation of the Military budget was conducted it would be found that a European soldier cost 4½ time more than an Indian soldier, while a European cost twelve times more than an Indian Officer. This should convince the Government of the great necessity of Indianising the army, if economy was to be affected.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COSTS 45 CRORES.

The cost of Civil Administration had risen from 20 crores to 45 crores. The Civil Service thought that under the Reforms they would be in danger and thus, their position, their pay, their allowances and their pensions should be increased and other interests safeguarded. No wonder, therefore, that this infection spread to subordinates everywhere. If the Government wanted the Assembly to vote and not to non-co-operate on this vital issue, they must hold out a sacred promise that they would examine the question of retrenchment seriously and in right earnest. This country could not afford to have a top-heavy administration. This promise should be to examine the budget with the help of the Assembly and to examine the pay and allowances compared with all other countries of the world. The cost of administration had risen during the past four years from twenty to forty-five crores, but the prices of necessaries had not risen to that extent (a voice "They have risen"). What then, The country's resources had not risen to that extent. He referred to the Currency and Exchange muddle and took strong exception to further multiplication in official strength in the Government of India. The time had come to put the house in order. The Finance Member could be well advised and confine his finance and the Bill to this year only. The proposals of the Esher Committee should not be given effect to. He warned the Government that if the Assembly agreed to the present Budget, it was on the distinct understanding that the future Budgets would not propose such heavy taxation on poor India's resources. The strength of the Army should be re-examined with the help of the Assembly.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

INCENTIVE TO N. C. O.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch Mr. Chowdhuri Sshabuddin spoke on Budget. He was of opinion that this dark, gloomy and disappointing Budget only gave further incentive to non-co operators to excite people at large and afforded some amount of justification to them to denounce those in the Assembly as not representing people.

HOW TO CUT ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer considered it extremely unfortunate that they should, in the first year, be faced with an adversity Budget. While strength of the Army was being reduced below the pre-war level, the upkeep of this strength cost 300 per cent. more than what it cost in 1913-1914. Further, while there was reduction in the combantans' strength there had been an increase of something like 700 officers in the Army. The proportion of the Army in the United Kingdom was one-fifth of the entire expenditure, while in the Colonies it was something like one twentieth. However, he admitted that Indian conditions were different but they did not justify such a huge growth. Then, again the carrying out of Esher Committee's recommendations would mean that the Army figure would go still further. The speaker offered three suggestions to meet the situation:—Firstly that the section of the Army maintained for internal security be replaced gradually by far less costly territorial force. In this connection if the Auxiliary Force was as costly as the main force then the Auxiliary Force should not be encouraged. Secondly, there should be gradual indianisation of the Army. This argument which was previously brought forward on the strength of national aspiration had now the sanction of the direly needed economy. Thirdly, the Imperial Government should contribute the maintenance of that strength which in the words of the Esher report was kept to meet the Imperial demands on the man power of India for Imperial purposes.

Mr. O'Donnell, also spoke.

Mr. Narayandas Girdharidas wanted a committee to enquire into the Army expenditure and he characterised the proposal to impose additional tax on post cards and packets as irritating and a blow to the growth of newspapers.

Dr. Gour criticised the staggering growth of the Military expenditure which the poorest India could not bear.

Sir Frank Carter characterised the budget as a rich man's budget. The only item that affected the poor was enhancement of the postal rates. The Government would therefore be well advised if they left one pice post card untouched. Thus the increase in letter postage from half anna to one anna would not be so advisely felt by the masses.

Mr. Ishwar Saran asked. "Did India exist only for the Army? He suggested replacement of British soldier by India exchange of British soldier by Indian soldier and revision of the ruinous frontier policy. The United Kigdom should also bear the burden of the military strength of India.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir William Marris has assumed office of the Governor of Assam vice Sir Beaston Bell.

* * *

Several notices of amendments to the Taxation Bill have been given, most important being a motion to limit the life of the Bill to one year.

* * *

A telegram dates Calcutta, March 7, states: Telegraphic transfer One Shilling two fifteenth and sixteenth pence. Demand bill one shilling three pence.

* * *

The Khilafat Conference and the Rajputana Political Conference will be held at Ajmer on the 13th and 14th and 15th and 16th March respectively. Mahatma Gandhi has been unanimously elected President of the latter Conference.

* * *

The Associated Press wires a correction in Mr. Raza Ali's speech on the 3rd March in the Legislative Assembly regarding the Khilafat delegation. Mr. Raza Ali complained of two Shiahs being included in delegation instead of Sunnis.

* * *

Sir Nilratan Sircar, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Principal Heramba Chunder Maitra, and Dr. Promothonath Bannerjee are proceeding to Europe next month to represent the Calcutta University in the Conference of Universities of the Empire, which meets in England next July.

* * *

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on 9th May next, between Srimati Sarup Kumari, (daughter of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru) and Srijut Ranjit Rao Sitaram Pandit of Rajkote, Barrister-at-Law, practising in the Calcutta High Court.

* * *

Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and party left Lahore on Monday night for Jullandur, from where they will visit Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, and Ambala and then will proceed to Ahmedabad. The Jullundur Municipal Committee has unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi, when he reaches there this morning.

* * *

At an executive Committee meeting of the Madras Mahajan Sabha, a resolution was passed condemning the application of provisions of the Sections 144 and 107 of the Criminal P. C. for purposes for which it was never intended, and by which such trusted leaders of public opinion as Mr. Yakub Hasan and his coworkers were sentenced to imprisonment.

* * *

The 'Malaya' arrived at Aden early morning on the 5th. The Duke of Connaught landed in a Royal barge at 9-20, and was received by the Resident, etc. The Duke entertained 22 guests at luncheon on the 'Malaya, including the Resident and Governor of Somaliland, Aden welcomed His Royal Highness as an old friend. The Malaya sailed at 2-30.

* * *

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held on the 27th February to congratulate Mr. Yakub Hasan and two other gentlemen on the bold stand they made against the arbitrary order of the District Magistrate in vindication of the people's right of free speech and to resolve to leave no stone unturned to boycott by peaceful means liquor shops as drinking was disallowed by both the Hindu and Muslim religions.

* * *

The case against Appadorai and Narayan Swamy, Editor of "The Truth" for alleged theft of types belonging to the Bangalore Press came on for hearing before the City Magistrate to-day, when the police examined eleven witnesses for the prosecution. Both the accused have filed lengthy defence statements to prove innocene in the matter, praying discharge. The case stands adjourned.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF OFFICIALS CONDEMNED.

A correspondent from Ajmer wires:—

The Rajputana Madhaybharat Indian States subjects Sabha strongly condemns the high-handed action of the Jamnagar State police in dispersing by force the citizens who assembled in a meeting to hear the General Secretary of the Indian States Conference and also condemns the action of the Agent to Governor, Kathiawar, in dispersing the peaceful meeting held in Rajkot Civil Station to protest against the action of the Jamnagar police.

TONK TROUBLES

TERRORISM S ILL UNABATED?

ALLEGED INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOTAH, March 4.

Terrorism is still unabated in Tonk. Indiscriminate arrests continue. City entrances are strictly guarded and entry is prohibited for outsiders. Citizens are warned gravely against harbouring guests for a period longer than three days. All newspapers are banned. Anybody found with one is arrested. No two persons can talk together in streets. Mounted police and soldiers patrol the city day and night.

A European Superintendent of the Police has resigned. Motilal who is exiled at Jaipur is still drawing his regular salary. The four public delegates are kept in solitary cells and nobody, including their relatives are allowed to see them.

EXPENDITURE ON MESOPOTAMIA.

REDUCED FORCES TO COST 10 OR 12 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

In the course of his letter to the President of the Dundee Liberal Association, Mr. Churchill says it is perfectly clear that we could not continue to spend enormous sums on Mesopotamia and our forces there must be promptly and drastically reduced. Even the reduced forces, which he hoped, would be sufficient after this year, were estimated to cost ten or eleven millions sterling. This was far more than we had any right to spend in such a quarter. Unless some better and much cheaper scheme than the present could be devised and carried out we should have to withdraw from Mesopotamia. Mr. Churchill emphasises the disadvantages and even the disgrace of such proceeding. He says that the fact that we are establishing an Arab administration in Bagdad makes it indispensable to treat the Arabian question as a whole, so far as it concerns British interests. Unless the Arabian affairs could be so handled as to secure the tranquillity of the tribes at this critical juncture early, the withdrawal of a large number of troops from Mesopotamia and consequently reduction of expense, might be greatly hampered.

COST OF MIDDLE EAST EMPIRE.

MR. CHURCHILL ON WITHDRAWAL OF MESOPOTAMIAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 7.

In a leter to the President of the Dundee Liberal Association Mr. Churchill repudiates the suggestion that he intends to build up a costly and vain-glorious Middle East Empire. On the contrary, he writes, he intends withdrawing the force from Mesopotamia at the earliest moment compatible with the mandate obligations. The immense fertility of the East and West African Territories offers much better opportunities for development. He hopes that by means of the Arab Government supported by a moderate military force we may be able to discharge our duties in Mesopotamia without imposing unjustifiable expense on the British Exchequer.

MANDATE FOR GERMAN E. AFRICA.

PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTION OF NATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The text of the mandate for German East Africa is published. The territory excludes the greater portion of provinces of Urundi and Ruanda which are passed over to Belgian control. The mandate largely follows the lines of that of German South-West Africa. It includes special provisions for the protection of the natives. One article provides that the mandatory shall arrange for eventual emancipation of all the slaves and the elimination of domestic and other slavery as the social conditions allow. It is laid down that strict control shall be exercised over the sale of liquor.

CABLE ITEMS.

The London University students from the Dominions and the United States were entertained at a reception by the Colonial Institute. Sir Charles Lucas particularly welcomed the Indians. The provost of the University said there were now nine hundred overseas students of which one third were from the United States.

Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke has married the widow of Captain S. G. Roe, Inniskillings.

The Federation of Master Cottonspinners has decided not to recommend prolonged stoppage of mills at Easter. Each district will decide for itself.

New York.—A tenth challenge for the Davis Cup has been received from Belgium.

Washington.—When Ex-President Wilson returned to his new home in Washington after his visit to Capital a demonstration of several thousands cheered him and demanded a speech. Mr. Wilson bowed from a window, shook his head and withdrew choking with ...

DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD

SAILORS REVOLT AT KRONSTADT

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE IN FULL CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 7

Helsingfors.—Advices from Reval state that the disturbances in Petrograd continue. The sailors at Kronstadt have openly revolted and there is great excitement throughout the country. According to information received in Reval from Moscow the revolutionary committee controls Petrograd and also the fortifications and the fleet.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPROVED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The House of Commons has concurred in the resolution for the appointment of a standing joint committee on Indian affairs consisting of eleven Lords and eleven Commoners.

BURMESE REFORMS BILL.

IN A LINE WITH INDIAN PROVINCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 noon, March 7.

The Burma Reforms Bill introduced into the House of Lords places the Burman in a line with the Governors' provinces, but the minimum proportion of the elected members of the Legislature will be 60 per cent instead of 70 per cent. of the whole Council. The total strength will be 92.

COUNT KAROLYI TO BE BANISHED.

FOR COMMUNING WITH COMMUNISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 7

A message from Florence states that the former Hungarian Premier, Count Karolyi, and his family have been arrested and are being conducted to the frontier for banishment. It is understood that this is in connection with the recent disturbances here Count Karolyi is believed to have been in relationship with several Communists.

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

Rome.—Difficulty has been encountered in deporting Karolyi, in whose house Bolshevist propaganda was found owing to the Foreign Consuls' refusing to endorse his passport for admittance to their countries.

ATTACKS ON DUBLIN CONSTABULARY.

POLICE FIGHT WITH ASSAILANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 7.

A body of constabulary proceeding to Dublin Castle from the Phoenix Park was yesterday subjected to a series of attacks. They were first attacked near the barracks, when bombs, rifles and revolvers were simultaneously employed. The police attacked the assailants, three of whom are believed to have been killed and five wounded.

The constabulary then resumed their journey being subjected to spasmodic attacks, which however had no result except that two constables were slightly injured by bomb splinters.

TRALEE ISOLATED.

CROWN FORCES BLOW UP BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Tralee is isolated owing to the Crown Forces blowing up the two bridges leading to the town and the inhabitants are unable to replenish their supplies. The Crown Forces assert that they are only playing the game started by the enemy, and will continue it until the Republicans cease cutting roads and bridges.

FATHER O'CALLAGHAN AGAIN.

TURNS UP ON MACON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 7.

Charlestown (Carolina).—Father O'Callaghan, who was ordered by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labour to leave the United States by February 11th, has turned up again in the South Municipality of Macon, Georgia, which has prohibited him from speaking. Now, the Charlestown Branch of the American Legion of Veterans has passed a resolution opposing Father O'Callaghan visiting Charlestown, on the ground that he is connected with the anti-British movement.

LAHORE LEADER'S INTERNMENT.

ORDER TO BE DISOBEYED.

LETTER TO DY. COMMISSIONER

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

Bhai Sardul Singh, President, dent, Sikh League, Lahore, and the Secretary of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee, has written the following letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore:—

Sir,—On the evening of the 20th instant, I received an order from you, under Section 144, C. P. C., asking me not to leave the limits of the Lahore Municipality for reasons to be recorded by you subsequently. This order was illegal, among others, for the following reasons:—

(1) It did not state the material facts of the case giving grounds for your action.

(2) It was not a particular and specified order, but an order general in its application.

I think you will admit that a man who has any knowledge of law, knows that these two conditions are necessary before passing an order under Section 144, C. P. C.

ANOTHER ORDER.

On the 22nd instant, I received another order in which you have tried to give your grounds for the first order. But as magistrate you ought to have known that it is a common principle of law that an order once illegal cannot be made legal by a subsequent order and the plea of emergency which you try to put forward in your second order cannot justify before law your first illegal action. Law does not allow you to issue your orders in driblets, and if you had taken care to observe what was legally required or if you had been sure of your grounds, you could have written the whole order in five minutes than issuing it in parts. Notwithstanding your second order, the reason No. 2 for your order being illegal still stands. In the second order giving grounds for your action you write: "a serious affray resulting in loss of life took place to-day at Nankana Sahib between the party of the Mahant, Narain Dass, and a Sikh Jatha. The Commissioner of Lahore has proceeded to Nankana with military force to restore order. From information received, I believe Sardul Singh desires to visit Nankana with large party by special train, or if this is not possible by any other means, and I am satisfied that Sardul Singh's presence there at this juncture will conduce to a further disturbance of the peace." Supposing your above story to be true, under Section 144, C. P. C., you could issue order restraining me from a particular act, i.e., from going to Nankana Sahib, provided that place be in your jurisdiction (which it is not); but you could not order me not to go out of Lahore, which means that I should not go anywhere, Amritsar, Calcutta, London, Timbuctoo, every place on the face of the globe included. No, Sir, under Section 144, C. P. C., you cannot issue such an order however mighty you may think yourself in power and however greatly concerned you may feel for the heavy burden lying on your august shoulders for the peace of the whole of the unhappy earth.

May I therefore respectfully suggest that it is necessary for you to still issue a third revised edition of your order to remove this defect and give it at least the semblance of legality.

ORDER TO BE DISOBEYED.

I am President of the Sikh League, Lahore, and Secretary of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee. Discipline requires that I should not resort to civil disobedience unless both these bodies have passed a resolution to that effect. But it does not mean that I should obey all orders issued by every Tom, Dick and Harry who, ignorant of indifferent to the law of the land happens to sit on the magisterial chair of this city. I, therefore, inform you that I am not going to obey your order, and circumstances permitting, I shall leave the limits of the Lahore Municipality on the evening of the 28th instant at 5 p.m. shall cross Lahore boundary on the Mianmir Road. I write this to inform you so that you may send your men to arrest me if you so desire or to supply your evidence in the case you be desirous of prosecuting me for disobeying your order; though I doubt that there is any necessity in your court for the tedious ceremony of producing any reliable evidence to punish a man whom you may be determined to do so. I, as Non-Cooperator, am not going to make any defence, and you as an all-powerful and omniscient magistrate can issue all kinds of orders, legal or illegal that does not matter. At least that is the impression the public has received from your learned judgment in the case of Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor, "Akali", and your behaviour in many other cases.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S INTIMIDATION

After the Martial Law regime was over, the Panjab Government kept me in prison for one month without giving any reason for it; and when I tried to appeal to the Viceroy, my appeal was stopped in the way and higher authorities were kept ignorant of my case. After that I was worried by some of the officials in many other ways. Some time back an Inspector of the C. I. D. whose black deeds in the Martial Law days had often formed the part of my public speeches, intimated to me through a friend that if I did not stop mentioning in my speeches the horrors of Amritsar, I shall be hauled in for *something* very soon. I now know it definitely that the man is trying to concoct evidence against me and intimidating those who would not help him in his noble work. I do not know whether this order of yours is in any way connected with the efforts of the C. I. D. officials, but I am sure that some amongst you are anxious to see me 'in jail' or otherwise in trouble. The absurdity of your order obliges me to regard your action to be in agreement with such a desire; and I am prepared now to afford you and your other friends satisfaction in this respect. I am not anxious to go to jail, but if the cause of the country demands it, I have no desire to remain out of it. It is only in this way that I can expose British administration of its false pretences, and educate my brethren to fight for the immediate attainment of Swaraj.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY AT ANDHERI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Gujarati speaking population of Andheri including several prominent persons of the Hindu, Mohamedan and Parsi communities inaugurated on Sunday last an educational institution with the object of providing educational facilities for the boys and girls of Andheri and the neighbouring villages. A largely attended meeting of the members of the above communities was held in the bungalow of Seth Madhavdas Devidas under the presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji.

Messrs. Moolji Ranchhod Ved and Chunilal D. Barjivala, Secretaries of the provisional committee placed before the audience the draft scheme of the institution for suggestion and adoption. Mr. Ved explained that a Gujarati School was already in existence and was being conducted by the present school teacher Mr. Madhiholal and his wife the school mistress, by the help of the generous public of Andheri and at a considerable sacrifice of themselves. But with the increase of population at Andheri, the number of school going children had increased enormously and a proper building with a sufficient staff was a great desideratum. Mr. Barjivala outlined the salient features of the Scheme, prepared by the provisional committee and enumerated the rules and regulations of the proposed constitution which were adopted at the meeting. The objects of the institution, he explained were kept sufficiently comprehensive to include communities other than the Gujaratis. But the preliminary step which the society proposed to take was to provide facilities for the education of Gujarati speaking boys and girls up to the Third Standard English. The programme was to extend these facilities to boys and girls of higher standards if sufficient help was forthcoming. Membership was open to all. The minimum yearly subscription being fixed at Rs. 11 only. Messrs. Moolji Raachod Ved and Chunilal D. Barfivala were elected as Provisional Secretaries upto the time of general election to be held when a sufficient number of members were enlisted.

After recitations and drill by school girls the president summed up the proceedings by expressing the earnest hope that the Andheri public would keep themselves sufficiently interested in the institution that they were inaugurating. He then distributed prizes to the boys and girls of the school. These prizes and all the expenses incidental to this meeting were provided by Seth Dhamji Bhimji.

The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Dhanji Bhimji.

SHARDA PITH SHANKARACHARYA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Swami Trivikram Teerthji Maharaja installed his Pattashishya, Swami Bharati Krishna Teerth on Sunday, February 27th at Jasdan as Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith for Western India.

N. C. O. AT TARAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A [illegible] meeting was held at Tarapur (Dt. Thana) on the 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, when eloquent speeches were made by Dr. Sawarkar and Mr. Ashtaputre from Satara. The meeting was attended by over 1000 men from all surrounding villages. Women from respectable families also attended the meeting in large numbers. The speakers exhorted the audience to give up at once all sorts of spirituous drinks and to boycott the educational institutions aided by Government by withdrawing their children from such Institutions. Dr. Sawarkar emphasised on the boycott of foreign goods and appealed to the women to come forward and help their sacred cause for obtaining Swaraj. Mr. Jamnadas moved a resolution, which was unanimously passed, declaring "that the men who are now sitting in the Councils from Thana District are not their real representatives and that we have nothing to do with them. "N. C. O. students are working day and night and the roll of the membership of the Congress Committee is rapidly increasing every day. Dr. S. S. Barve, a popular leader, is actively engaged in Temperance work. He is also trying to form Village Congress Committees. A spinning class has been begun. Women are collecting funds for the "Tilak Memorial."

FERGUSSON COLLEGE FIRE.

NOT DUE TO NON-COOPERATION

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 6.

The real facts in connection with the small fire last night in one of the Fergusson College hostels are that some bamboo matting stored up for covering the examination mandap there, now under construction, was discovered to have caught fire at about seven in the evening. The room in question had to be broken open and the fire was extinguished mostly with the help of the students, before either Municipal or police aid arrived on the scene. The fire is believed to be due to pure accident and had nothing to do with the Non-Co-operation movement but special precautions for guarding the mandap will now be taken.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Non-Co-operation go ensure[illegible] in the peaceful operation as at present adopted, I have studiously avoided any such exhortation and insisted on people being non-violent in their activities. If it is intended to check my activities I cheerfully accept the decision on the authorities and choose to go to jail as I do not wish to offer bail or surety for keeping the peace. I state also that I shall continue to preach and propogate the desire of non-violent non-co-operation on the lines laid down by the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi so long as I am free to do so.

(Sd.) JAINANDAN JHA.

RANCHI.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 C. P. C.

The following notice has been served on Pandit Gulab Narain Tewari son of Haribhanian Tewari, of Tewari Mahalla, Hindpiri and Moulvi Usman Mohamad Ghani. Principal Local Islamia Madrasa, Ranchi:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you have been holding meetings to encourage Non-Cooperation and that your speeches at these meetings attacking Government and encouraging strikes and boycott are likely to cause annoyance or injury to person lawfully employed or result in a disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas I am informed that further meetings are likely to be held by you immediately at which such speeches will be delivered and I am of opinion that immediate prevention is necessary.

I do hereby order you to abstain from making any speech at any public meeting in the Ranchi district for the space of two months.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 9th day of February 1921.

(Sd.) J. T. VITY,
Deputy Commissioner,
Ranchi.

AT GIRIDIH.

NOTICE ON BABU BAJRANG SAHAY.

The following notice has been served on B. Bajrang Sahay of Giridih by the S. D. O. of Giridih:—

NOTICE UNDER SEC. 144 C. P. C.

To Bajrang Sahay of Pachamba.

Whereas it has been brought to my notice that you have been holding public meetings in Giridih and delivering speeches of seditious nature and whereas a strike having ensued in E. I. Railway Collieries and attempts having been made to intimidate members of the public and to restrain them from performing their work or duties a situation has arisen in which any further speeches of such a nature are likely to cause a serious breach of the peace.

I hereby direct you under Section 144 C. P. C. to abstain from making any public speeches of such nature in this Sub-Division for the space of one month.

Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of Feb. 1921.

(Sd.) Sub-divisional Officer,
Giridih.

BHABHUA.

MEETING PROHIBITED.

The following notice has been issued by the officials at Bhabhua:—

Under Sec. 30 Act V of 1861 public is hereby notified that no person or persons should hold any public meeting on any public road or in any maidan or march in procession within the Bhabhua Municipal area, without obtaining the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Police. Those acting against this order will be liable to be proceeded against Section 82 of Act V of 1861.

SITAMASHI.

ORDER AGAINST BRAMACHARI RAMRAKSHA.

The following order was passed by Mr. E. O. Lee, S. D. O. Sitamarhi on the 5th inst. against Brahmachari Ramraksha, who has been successfully organizing Punchayet system for the last few months—

Whereas it has been reported to me that Brahmachari Ramraksha of Bangra, P. O Gopalgunj, Saran, addressed a meeting in which he denounced the Government and the British people as treacherous pledge-breakers and tyrannical and stated that the policy of the British Government was to set one race against another, in order to rule both; and that the Government is bound to disappear on account of its Zulum; and that if all Indians responded to the call of Mr. Gandhi they could expel the British Government within 10 days and it has further been reported that this speech caused great excitement and that another such speech is likely to cause a breach of peace and whereas it appears that the said Brahmachari Ramraksha intends to make a similar speech again I hereby forbid him under Section 144 C. P. C. to abstain from making any speech whatever to any gathering of five or more persons in any part of the Sitamarhi Sub-division in any open place during a period of one month from the date of this order.

(Sd.) E. O. LEE.
S. D. O.

EXECUTIVE PIN-PRICKS.

A meeting was arranged to be held in the premises of the National School, Sitamarhi, on the 10th instant, to explain to the people the necessity of maintaining absolute non-violence and of cheerfully making all sacrifices for motherland even to the extent of going to jail. A short time after the meeting had proceeded the following curious order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was served on Maulvi Mohammad Shafi, B.L., Secretary District Congress Committee and other speakers, restraining them from making speeches:—

"Reports received that seven non-co-operators are likely to make speeches which may cause a breach of peace. From the reports of the previous speeches which I have perused, I am of opinion that the reports are true.

"Issue notices on all of them under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. to make no speeches to any gathering of ten or more persons in any place during the next two months."

(Sd.) E. O. LEE,
S. D. O.

18-2-21.

ORDER ON KHILAFAT WORKER.

The following notice has been served on Babu Jadunandan Misr by S. D. O. Sitamarhi:—

Where as it has been reported to me by the S. I. Ali-Imam of Sitamarhi P. S. on 7-2-21 that you on 5-2-21 before an assembly of 5000-6000 people in the Khilafat garden of Sitamarhi recited the well-known poem "Phirangia" and that you recited it in such a manner that the audience were greatly excited and moved in the meeting and their attitude towards the British Government became frenzied and hateful when they began to shout "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and so forth and whereas the practical effect of this song Phirangia and such exhortations recently by yourself and those at similar meetings has been to create disturbances which have lead to serious riots accompanied by theft of property and loss of life.

I therefore under the authority vested in me and under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. call upon you on 14-2-21 to show cause why you should not execute a bond of Rs. 2000 with two sureties, of Rs. 1000 each to keep the peace for a period of one year.

(Sd.) E. O. LEE,
Sub-divisional Officer.

NON-COOPERATORS GAGGED.

The following notice has been served upon Babu Janki Prasad Verma (teacher), Babu Jadunandan Sarma (Bardaya), Babu Ramanandan Singh, Babu Mathura Prasad Singh and Babu Brahamdeo Narayan (worker) M. Mohammad Hussan (physician) and Md. Shaffi, the Secretary of the district Congress Committee, Muzafferpur, by Mr. E. O. Lee, S.D.O., Sitamarhi:—

ORDER.

Report received that seven non-cooperators are likely to make speeches which may cause a breach of the peace.

From the report of their previous speeches which I have perused I am of opinion that the report is true.

Serve notice on them under Section 144 Cr. P. C. to make no speech to any gathering of 10 or more persons in any place within this sub-division for the next two months.

(Sd.) E. O. LEE,
S. D. O.
Sitamarhi.

SENSATION IN MELA.

HARDI BABU SERVED WITH NOTICE.

Babu Krishna Prasad Narain Singh, M.L.C., Proprietor Hardi Mela, has been served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding persons carrying lathies, making speeches in and within a radius of 5 miles of the Mela so long as the *Mela* continues. Yesterday sixty or so armed Gurkhas with S. P. and a local planter Mr. Granville paraded throufh the Mela to terrorise the people of this peaceful *Dehat*. But for the tact and coolness of Babu Krishna Prasad Narain Singh, M.L.C., Mr. Wilson would have made matters very serious simply because Mela people shouted "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" in the presence of a local planter. It is rumoured Babu Krishna Prasad Narain Singh will resign his seat in the Council and all other honorary offices.

AT SURSAND.

Notice has been served on Babu Lakshuman Prasad Mahthe, Secretary Sub-office, Congress Committee, Sursand, under Sec. 144, prohibiting him not to hold any meeting and deliver speeches in future and not to move in the society of ten or more than ten men in the Sitamarhi sub-division for two months because the disturbances are produced which will probably lead to serious disaster and destruction of peace and prosperity. How far this fact is true is quite obvious to all. Similar orders have been issued against Babu Vishun Prasad Mahtha, Manager of Messrs. Mahtha and Co., brother of the said Secretary, Monivi Mir Tilawat Hussain, a local respectable gentleman, Noor Mohamad Jan, Babu Ram Nath, a big cloth merchant and Babu Janki Pd., Manager Kilara Estate, Sursand. The village was recently honoured by the visit of Mr. Lee, S.D.O., Mr. Wilson S. P. and Faiz Ahmad Khan, S.I. of Sitamarhi P. S. and since then the local Daroga, Babu Raghunnath Prasad, has been unusually active. He and a constable, Nand Kumar Singh have walked throughout the village threatening the villagers not to do any sort of work in connection with Non-Co-operation movement otherwise they will be taken to task at least under Section 34.

AT MADHUBANI.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS PROSECUTED

The following notice was served on eight volunteers under Section 107 apprehending breach of public peace:—

Whereas it has been reported to me by Babu Murat Jha, Dub-Inspector of Police, Madhubani that the abovementioned 2nd party (Jia Gopa. Darbari Gope, Makhan Gope, Shanker Gopé, Siva Gope, Siwa Halwai, Anutha Sonar and Kishoree Thakur) on the 5th ultimo broke the earthen pitcher containing toddy belonging to Gopi Passi. the first party, and asked him to give up selling toddy and also threatened to vex him in various ways in case he persisted and whereas it is also reported that the said 2nd party have been abusing and threatening other Passis with a view to compel them to give up their profession and whereas it appears that as a result of these a disturbances of public peace is apprehended.

I therefore, under the authority vested in me under Section 107 Cr. P. C. call upon the 2nd party to show cause on the 10th ultimo at 11 a.m. to execute a bond of Rs. 500 each with sureties two of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace for a period of six months.

MORE PROSECUTIONS.

The following are the latest information and instances of repression in Sitamarhi, District Muzafferpore:—

Thakur Ramnandan Singh, Secretary Sitamarhi Congress Committee, already in the Hajat, in the proceedings brought against him under Section 107 Cr. P. C. has been prosecuted further for abetment of offences under Sections 183 and 186 of the I.P.C.

No. 2. Mr. Hunt of Bhagwanpur Factory is reported to have dismissed the two Chowkidars of village Musshari under his Presidentship on the ground that the said Chowkidars have been won over by accused of village Musshari. He asked the sanction of the S.D.O. for appointing four Chowkidars in the village in pursuance of the circular letter issued by Mr. E. O. Lee, the S.D.O. to all the presidents. Due sanction has been accorded to him.

No. 3. It will be remembered that a creature of Mr. Dobson of Belland had accused five men of village Musahari for having burnt his clothes. It is reported that the same man has lodged an information in the Sheohar Thana accusing all the teachers of the Sitamarhi National School for having looted his house.

No. 4. The Mahanth of Bakhri allowed a Non-Cooperation meeting to be held in that village. A prosecution has been launched charging him with having wrongfully confined a Chowkidar. The Inspector is investigating the case and has released the Mahanth on bail.

No. 5. The Section 107 Cr. P. C. case of Thakur Ramanandan Singh has been sent to the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur as the S.D.O. says in his Order Sheet in the case dated the 11th February that he is prejudiced against him and his family. In spite of this admission of his, the said S.D.O. is trying the case of Babu Nawab Singh the father of Thakur Ramnandan Singh.

It is reported that the S.D.O. of Samartipur has started proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. C. against Babu Bhagwat Prasad Singh of Harail and Maulvi Ahmed, Rambilas Tiwary, and Maniram Marwari of Mohiuddinnagar. The cases fixed for the 18th instant.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

Information from a Tehran correspondent indicates that the main objects of the new Persian Government are to organise the national forces to repel the possible Bolshevik aggression on the withdrawal of the British troops, and to set the finances in order. Denunciation of the Anglo-Persian agreement is no part of the new Government's programme, for in spite of the numerous promises this was never submitted to the Medjiliss for ratification at all. Since the time limit assigned by the British Government for doing so expired on the 31st December, 1920, the agreement has now lapsed. At the same time the new Government has shown itself most anxious to secure the good will and active assistance of the British Government, and desires to introduce the main reforms which were the chief object of the Agreement. The fact that the new Government desires to enter into friendly relations with the Russians and to sign a Perso-Russian agreement does not indicate that the new Government sympathises with Bolshevik ideals or wishes to introduce Bolshevik methods and forms of Government into Persia; for it is an obvious and wise precaution to come to such an understanding as will achieve the exclusion from Persia. It would appear that there is an understanding that Persians and Bolshevists will each abstain from interference in the internal affairs of each other's country.

The first conference of secondary teachers in the Bombay presidency began its deliberations on Sunday afternoon at Poona, Mr. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" presiding. He was glad that the conference was going to devote its attention both to problems of great educational value dealt with in the Sadler Report as also to the question of revision of pay of the secondary teachers.

The Rajputana Khilafat Conference meets at Ajmer on the 13th and 14th March. Maulana Abdul Bari has been requested to preside. The political conference will be held in the Khilafat pandal on the 15th and 16th March.

(Continued from col. 6.)

villages are immune from such terrors. The mukhi of Bareja near Ahmedabad was suspended last year for filing false complaints against some ten patels after some of them were ill treated by officers regarding the impressment of carts. But this experience has taught them nothing. For the revenue patel, the Circle Inspector and the Mamlatdar have now joined hands in harrassing the potters who have refused to bend their neck to their yoke. Their courtyards have been time and again measured and remeasured and Rs. 10-10-11 are alleged to have been extracted from one potter for alleged encroachment on Government land. Attention is now directed to the potter's Bhathis (kilns) which have been used by the times immemorial. The Mamlatdar, after trying in vain, to intimidate the potters into forced labour has now ordered three of them to pay Rs. 205 as the rent of their Bhathis together with the fines for using adjoining grounds. The potters do not pray and petition but are making a heroic stand against the combined forces of village autocracy. May God crown their efforts with success.

GUJERAT NOTES.

NON-COOPERATION IN FULL SWING.

CHAROTAR SOCIETY NATIONALISED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GUJERAT, March 2.

A special general meeting of the Charotar Education Society was held at Anand on the 20th of February to consider a resolution of its council recommending the affiliation of its Dadabhoy High School to the Gujarat Vidyapith. It may be mentioned that the Society had already unanimously decided not to affiliate its school to the Bombay University which had shown its willingness to take it into its fold. One should have thought that affiliation to the Vidyapith would naturally follow. Not so however, Mr. Motibhai Amin the treasury-founder of the Society, which owes its present position largely to his untiring efforts. The tact and humour of Mr. V. J. Patel who presided on the occasion went a long way in smoothing the course of the meeting which adopted the council resolution by a large majority. The Premier Educational Society of Kaira district has thus unfurled the banner of Swaraj.

CHIKHLI DEMANDS NATIONALISATION.

Even more interesting was a meeting of the residents of Chikhli Taluka in Surat District which was held on Feb 23rd under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel to consider the question of nationalising the local Anglo-Vernacular School. The school has a building of its own and owns a permanent fund of about Rs. 80,000. Here as in Bombay and elsewhere the students led the leaders. The former petitioned in the matter to the managing committee which was dominated by the Mamlatdar, three police patels and a stamp-vendor. Finally tired of the committee's delay the students wired to Mr. Dayalaji Nanbhai Desai of Surat, who immediately proceeded to Chikhli and organised a National High School with the help of honorary volunteers. The taluka people were then thoroughly awakened and unanimously resolved in the meeting of 23rd February, to nationalise the School and appointed a new committee with new office-bearers to take charge of the School with its properties. It is to be hoped that the Mamalatdar and his superiors will not add to the resentment of the taluka people by creating any difficulties in the matter.

NATIONAL SCHOOL IN DHANDHUKA.

Dhandhuka Taluka is with the single exception of Ghogha Mahal, the most backward in the Ahmedabad District. Its distance from the district Head-quarters is not its only excuse for political numbness. It is hemmed in, practically on all sides by Indian States which cast their dismal shadow over the Bhal Prant. The sturdy co-operators of the town have recently earned notoriety by dragging the local municipality into the whirlpool of bankruptcy. Your readers will therefore be relieved to learn that a National Primary school was opened at Dhandhuka in the middle of the last month. The energetic secretary of the local Swaraj Sabha has removed the financial difficulty by offering about Rs. 800 of the branch funds for conducting the school. Arrangements are also in progress for reviving and revitalising hand spinning in the town and the surrounding villages. It is to be hoped that the whole of the Bhal Prant will again hum with the music of the spinning wheel which is even now being plied by some Mahomedan and other women, as the best means of earning an honourable livelihood.

BURDENS OF A LIMBDI VILLAGE.

Your readers would be shocked to learn of the unconscionable burdens under which the people of Pachhan—a village situated at a distance of seven *kos* from Dhandhuka—are groaning under the benign rule of the Limbdi Durbar. The State demands one-third of the cotton crops and one-fourth of other produce as Land Revenue. There is also a hearth-tax (chula-vero) levied on non-agriculturists graduated from Rs. 1-8 in the case of Dheds and Rs. 8 in case of Banias. There was also levied an export duty on all agricultural produce which is now commuted into a landtax of Rs. 0-3-6 per acre, half of which is to be remitted this year. A duty is also normally levied on all imports at the rate of 4 pies in the rupee, though it is to be remitted for the current year. Mention must also be made of the plough-tax levied at the rate of 4 annas per acre, and *chowkidari* and village-found taxes, levied each at the rate of half an anna per acre. Not content with imposing these heavy burdens on the peasantry, the Durbar penalises those who export cotton from the State at the rate of 6 annas and Rs. 1-2 per maund on raw and ginned cotton respectively. Export of wheat is similarly punishable with a fine of two annas per maund. The Durbar has also provided against peasants tilling un-assessed Barkhali lands and those in the British villages in preference to the heavily burdened Durbar lands, by penalising it with a fine of four to eight annas per acre. The tale of the peasant's woes is not yet complete. For the Durbar demands a chaulla Tax of Rs. 8,200 from the Pachchham people, as their share of the marriage expenses of his daughter. Commentary is needless. Well may the sturdy peasants be driven in despair to leave their cottin-fields fallow as they have done this year, and to refuse payment of the current year's demands with arrears and interests, when not a field has been cultivated and not a grain has been thrashed.

FORCED LABOUR IN BAREJA.

As announced in your paper some weeks ago, the Mahikantha Agency authorities are busy fining peasants and attaching their property for not supplying them with carts on veth. Let nobody however remain under the impression that British

(Continued in col. 5.)

AUCTION SALE OF LIQUOR SHOP.

FABULOUS SUMS REALISED.

From Our Correspondents.

BANDRA, March 4.

The field of Excise administration lends itself admirably to Government to exercise its commercial propensities. Though it has all along posed as the humane sympathisers of the temperance cause and pretended that in its Excise policy it is dominated by the patriarchal principle of making people sober, yet it is a wonder how it can persist in wearing such a false mask in pursuing its "patriarchal" policy which has already ruined and is ruining thousands of homes, and proved that the Excise policy far from having contributed an iota towards sobriety has only manufactured drunkards, beggars, lunatics and criminals. And what sacrifice has Government made in its "patriarchal" attempts to wean people from the drink habit? The more people have been made miserable through drink the more money has gone into Government treasury.

The Government, carefully feeling its ground, has from time to time been raising the prices of country liquor in the Thana District and now they have reached appalling figures, but has all this had any beneficial prohibitive effect in the interests of temperance? No. One great lesson taught by these experiments is that people accustomed to drink will drink no matter what the cost is and not a few will drink, although they may have to beg, borrow or steal.

This is borne out by indisputable facts. In the now so-called Bombay suburban district, when, three years ago Government introduced the auction system in connection with country liquor shops, the owners of these shops in spite of all their love for the geese that laid the golden eggs, trembled lest they bid too high and perpetrated suicidal bargains, and owing to such fear many old shopkeepers allowed themselves to be outbid by bidders who could afford to gamble away their money, and thus many shopkeepers allowed their shops to pass away from their hands. But after three years' practical experience of rollicking business in the liquor traffic almost all the shopkeepers in the district at the recent auction of liquor shops sat tight and quite confidently resisted all attempts to be outbid, of course, knowing the value of their liquid gold mines, as will be seen from the comparatively fabulous prices paid for the shops at the recent auction in comparison with the prices fetched three years ago.

At the auction three years ago the Malad country liquor shop went to the highest bidder for Rs. 9,000 and people were aghast at the time with what they considered to be a phenomenal figure. At the recent auction this very shop fetched Rs. 20,000! So also the Marol shop soared from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 12,000, the Bahabai shop near Borivli from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 and the Versova liquor shanty from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000.

The whole Excise policy of Government as revealed by hard facts and figures is merely the exploitation of the unconquerable craving for drink for purposes of revenue, the motto: *"calus populi suprema lex"* being cast to the four winds. So much for our "benign" Rulers.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Feb. 28.

After some correspondence between Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Pathakji, President of the Servants of Rajputana Society, Wardha, the latter has received the following telegraphic message from Mr. Andrews.

"Will undertake investigation with you speedily. Now is the time to work hard for each and every one of those who are anxious to abolish Forced Labour (*begar*) throughout Native States."

The work of investigation will be started immediately by the Servants of Rajputan Society.

FOR SLUGGISH CONGESTED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

TRAINED NURSE ADVISES USE OF ALKALINE SALTRATES, AND TELLS WHY ORDINARY SALINES FAIL.

By ALICE LANDLES, Certified Nurse.

Contrary to common belief such drastic purgatives as Epsom, Rochelle, or other "morning salts" and powders as generally used have practically no effect upon the liver.

They produce a strong aperient action by passing straight through to the lower bowel almost immediately, and flushing out the important intestinal juices, thus storing up future trouble, as anyone knows who has tried them. When the saline water is not absorbed or assimilated by the stomach or intestines at all, it of course cannot reach the liver, and this accounts for so many of my patients saying ordinary salts proved worthless for their liver disorders. I do not advise the "pill habit" as a last resort, for, if a few small pills are powerful enough to affect the entire contents of the intestines, they must be strong enough to produce an exceedingly harmful reaction.

My invariable advice to chronic constipation sufferers is to drink two or three times during the day (not before breakfast) a tumbler of water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of Alkia Saltrates. Any chemist can supply a few ounces of this at small cost, or easily get it for you, and it will clear out a clogged liver or regulate the bile flow more quickly than anything I know of, this being on account of the extreme rapidity with which it is absorbed. This water is pleasant to drink, has no salty taste, and you cannot drink too much of it. I have never noticed any but excellent after-effects, and results have always proved permanent.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

END OF BUDGET DEBATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

After five days' discussion the Budget debate came to a close at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. Three days were taken by some 60 non-official members and two days by eight official members. Replying to the criticism of the non-official members the ministers said they were in charge of nation-building departments, but being new in office they could not find time to formulate definite schemes for improvement in sanitation, education and agriculture. Although they admitted they had not the same powers as the ministers in other self-governing countries they would be able to include definite schemes, and the next year's budget would not be a disappointing one, like the present budget.

The member in charge of Justice said that his department was a nation-preserving department and more money was voted for additional judicial officers.

The member for Land Revenue said his department might be called a nation-feeding department and extra money was voted for survey and settlement works.

Sir Henry Wheeler said his department was the most important for the preservation of peace in the province. The Bengal police force was adequate in proportion to the area and population of the province, and members of the police force required to be well looked after considering the heavy and arduous duties they had been called upon to perform.

The Finance Member then replied to criticism, which brought the debate to a close. Two resolutions were carried one seeking for a committee to enquire into the recent strikes and another asking Government to declare the the jute export duty as the source of provincial revenue for Bengal.

The Council then adjourned.

THE C. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 5.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council, to-day in the course of a debate on the Budget, members demanded curtailment of expenditure in certain departments on the one hand and increased allotments for education, sanitation, etc., on the other. Greater attention in regard to allotments was demanded for the "transferred" subjects. More than one member advocated prohibition and transfer of the Excise department to the charge of a Minister. Propaganda work by means of cinema was also urged on Government for education of masses in agriculture, sanitation, and veterinary education. The voting of grants will be taken up on 15th instant.

Replying to interpellations, the Education Member said the Nagpur University scheme had been held off owing to financial stringency. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in reply to another question, said no restrictions will be imposed on co-operative movement.

The Council adjourned till 15th March.

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

BILL BEFORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

Mr. Girdharilal Agarwala has given notice of a Bill to provide for the protection of milch and agricultural cattle. The following is the statement of objects and reasons and the principles underlying the Bill:—India is a country which greatly depends on agriculture. It is necessary to have an ample supply of bullocks for purposes of irrigation and ploughing at reasonable rates. The price of bullocks has gone up very much during the past few years, and large tracts of land remain uncultivated for want of agricultural cattle. Engine ploughs do not suit Indian conditions. The Indian population depends great deal upon milk and ghee, both of which have become dear. Infant mortality in India is daily increasing and I think it is due to the low vitality for want of sufficient supply of pure milk. It is, therefore, necessary to check the indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle in the country. In some places, I am told young ones of milch cattle are destroyed just at the time of birth to economise milk, which may otherwise be required to bring them up. This is a loss to the country and must be prevented.

Further, I am told that in some parts of the country, especially in Calcutta, there is a system of milching called "phuka" which brings out milk under very painful circumstances and injures the animal to great extent particularly as to their future possibilities of breeding and milching. Certain people transplant some limb of one animal over another for purposes of exhibition and rob the world in the name of the Hindu religion. They pretend that the said animal was born like that and deserves special consideration and respect from a Hindu point of view. As a matter of fact, such artificial operations on animals are a sin and Hindus who have come to know of this feel very strongly about it and want the practice to be stopped. I am encouraged in introducing this bill on economic grounds alone and I do so with great pleasure, and when the bill is passed into law, I will consider it the proudest day of my life. I am sure that I am truly voicing forth the feelings of Indians in introducing this bill.

On the 3rd instant an examination of the Singing Class of the Sangli City High School was held under the supervision of Rao Bahadur Deval a man versed in Eastern and Western music (A.P.).

CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the new constitution of the Indian National Congress, a Provincial Congress Committee has been formed in the Karnatak with headquarters at Gadag. The object of the Committee is to act for the Indian National Congress in all Congress matters for the Karnatak Province. Provisional rules have been framed for bringing into existence the various constituent parts and these rules were provisionally adopted at a meeting of the Committee of the First Karnatak Political Conference and the Karnatak members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee embraces the four Bombay districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Karwar, the two Madras districts of Bellary and Mangalore and the Coorg district besides the native States of Mysore, Savanur, Sondur, and the districts of Gulburga, Raichur, Bedar and Koppal in the Nizam's territories and the Southern Mahratta States of Jath, Jamkhandi, Ramdurga, Mudhol, Akalkot and Kurandwad and some parts of Sangli, Oundh, Miraj and Kolhapur. The States are allotted to various District Congress Committees, according to their geographical proximity the rules provide for the organisation of village, Taluka, Town and District Committees and membership is open to all those who subscribe to the Congress Creed and pay a small subscription. The Provincial Committee will consist of elected representatives of the several District Committees as follows:—Dharwar 21; Belgaum 19; Coorg 4; Karwar 8; Bellary 18; Bijapur 18; and South Kanara 24. Besides these 51 seats are set apart on the Provincial Committee of the Native States, of which 20 are allotted to Mysore. The District Committees will pay to the Provincial Committee Rs. 100 each annually except Coorg whose subscription is fixed at Rs. 25 and Karwar Rs. 50. The subscription payable by members of the Provincial Committee is Rs. 5 per annum.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Since the inauguration of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, members are being registered daily in the morning and evening at the office of the Committee (19A, Sandhurst Road). The work in proceeding at a fair pace, more than a thousand members being registered in the first week.

For the convenience of Congressmen wanting to register their names arrangements have been made to open branch offices at the following places, during the hours mentioned below:—

1. Spinning Class, Natharam's Wadi, Thakurdwar; Vaidya, 8 to 10 a.m.
2. Young Mens' Education Society, Kandewady, Girgaum, I L Kaji 8 to 11 p.m.
3. Indian Home Rule League 735, Girgaum Tram Terminus. R. A. Kaji, 8 to 10 p.m
4. Spinning Class 34, Chowpatty, Chimanlal Joshi 8 to 10 a.m.

As the election of the members for the Provincial Congress Committee is to take place early next month, Congressmen are requested to register their names without delay. They are also requested to take up the work of canvassing members for the Committee in their localities and to register their names as volunteers for this purpose at the office of the Committee. (Kanji Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.)

GOKHALE SOCIETY'S NEW ENGISH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

TOTAL SUM SUBSCRIBED RS. 46,809-2-7.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Chairman Gokhale Education Society writes to us:—

The work of the building for New E School has been taken in hand, and th foundations are being put in. The building has three upper floors over the ground floor. It will be of fire resisting construction with brick massonry walls, steel girders and cement concrete arch flooring and will cost about Rs. 1,25,000. Relying fully on the support which the sympathetic public is always ready to extend, we have begun the work of construction with only Rs. 46,809 in our hands. We have still to collect Rs. 78,000. We hope that the generous and the philanthropic people of this city will not fail to help us on this critical occasion to raise the required sum. Our thanks are due to all those who have contributed to this fund. We are also very much obliged to our landlord for allowing us to remain in his premises for one month more. As our building will not be ready until October we shall have to shift to some Mahajan Wadi in June.

Sympathisers are requested to send their contributions to the Secretary of the Society.

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS.

Sums previously acknowledged, Rs. 29,587-10-9; In bricks from Mr. Gopal Narayan Patil of Bordi, Rs. 4,500; Messrs. Kodal & Co., 3,000; A friend of Mr. Kulkarni, in the shape of preparing plans of the proposed building, Rs. 2,500; Pearl merchants' Association, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Raghavji Purshottam, Rs. 501; A friend (R. M.), Rs. 500; From the Hon. Chief Justice Sir N. C. Macleod, out of the funds at his disposal, Rs. 500; Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Rs. 395-13-10; Mr. N. B. Saklatwalia, Rs. 251 A friend, (K. A. V.), Rs. 251; Mr. K. D. Shroff, Solicitor, Rs. 250; Bordi Gholvad Brick Co., Rs. 151; Mr. S. S Gangla, Rs. 101; Mr. S. R. Jilkar, Rs. 101; Khujista Khursetji & Co., Rs. 101; A Sympathiser M. V., Rs. 101; Mr. M. H. Dhodashti, 100; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rs. 100; The Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, Rs. 100; Shet Shamji Hemraj, Rs. 100; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Rs. 100; Mr. B. J. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 100; Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, Advocate, Rs. 100; Mr. Abdulla B. Peermahomed, Rs. 100; Mr. Laxuman Venkaji, Rs. 100; F. Muraglia & Co., Rs. 100; Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Advocate, Rs. 100; Mr. B. V. Kharker, 51; Mr. Hajare, Rs. 50; Muzumdar Savur & Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji, Solicitors, Rs. 50; Mr. M. B. Chothia, Solicitor, Rs. 50; Mr. A. A. Chitre, Judge, Small Causes Court, Rs. 50; Mr. F. H. Vakil, Solicitor, Rs. 50; Sums below Rs. 50, Rs. 260; Through the Schools Volunteers, Rs. 306-10. Total, 46,809-2-7.

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FANCY NEGLIGE SHIRTS	Rs. 3-12	REAL PANAMA HATS	Rs. 12-8
UNDERWEAR		**NIGHTWEAR**	
WOOLLEN UNDERVESTS	Rs. 4-8	FANCY SILK TIES	Rs. 2-0
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PROTEST AGAINST OFFICERS CARRYING WEAPONS.

MEETING OF THE G. I. P. WORKMEN

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen was held on the 28th ultimo, at Parel in the evening when Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the Men's Union, presided. After Mr. Jhabwala and others had addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union regrets that due to lack of proper supervision a pistol was allowed to come into the hands of a Chargeman, who had no license whatsoever, and that a rash act of violence was committed in the Matunga Workshops endangering the life of a poor workman who was ultimately violently assaulted and hurt in a very bad manner.

II. This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union emphatically protests against any and every act of violence so frequently committed by superior officers and urges that the above accused should be forthwith discharged from his service as his presence will be certainly endangering the lives of workmen under him and that due punishment should be meted out to him.

At the end the Chairman complimented the men on the calmness of mind preserved in the heart of the trouble and exhorted them not to indulge in frequent strikes and also explained to them the necessity of honesty, punctuality and regularity in the performance of their duty and also to leave off vices such as that of drink.

The meeting terminated peacefully.

PORT TRUST WORKMEN.

RIGHT OF ELECTION ON TRUST COMMITTEE.

On Sunday last, a general meeting of the Port Trust Workmen was held at Matharpacady in the evening, when over 2,000 men had assembled together belonging to the Port Trust as well as other Docks, Workshops. Mr. F. J. Ginwala and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Men's Union, respectively, were present, the former presiding. At first speeches were made both by th office-bearers and the workmen who represented the disabilities they were suffering from and then the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

I. This meeting of Port Trust Workmen is of opinion that a representative from the organized Union of the Workmen be appointed on the Port Trust Board at the time of the next election for the purpose of ventilating the grievances of the workers and suggesting effective means for the amelioration of their condition in respect of hours of work, leave, Provident Fund, etc.

II.—This meeting of the Port Trust Workmen regrets that the arrangement arrived at with the Chairman of the Trust with regard to Provident Fund etc., has not been hitherto carried out, and, therefore, requests him to fulfil the promises given and to frame the Provident Rules on the same lines as the G. I. P. as previously arranged so as to avoid great discontent among the workmen.

This meeting further regrets that the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has so far failed to make a definite pronouncement on the subject of Gratuity already earned by the men; and earnestly requests him to do so early. So as to avoid discontent among the men.

The meeting terminated after a large number of new membes had joined the Union.

O. & R. RY. STRIKE.

GRAVE SITUATION: A PRAYER.

Mr. J. B. Miller, who is leading the O. and R. Railway strike wires from Lucknow under date March 4th:—

About ten thousand O. and R. Railway employees are on strike since the 10th ultimo. Men from almost all departments, joined the ranks. Passenger trains are cancelled. The public and traffic are suffering, out-stations have joined. Strikers are obedient and non-violent, being irritated by the railway authorities who are arranging eviction from the quarters by the police force against Union law before a final settlement. I pray for conciliation to avoid further trouble.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.

TERMS OFFERED TO WORKMEN'S UNION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Yesterday the Calcutta Tramways Company sent a letter to the President, the Tramways Workmen's Union outlining the terms that the Company were willing to offer to the men. The company cannot guarantee limit to working hours, but overtime allowance will be given or an excess over the average of 9 hours. The company cannot grant any increase of pay. Leave will be granted with pay, and the rules of forfeiture will not be changed. The men will hold a meeting to consider the terms.

Seven pleaders have suspended practice in Saugor.

The All-India Sadhu Sanga Mahajana Sabha held its twentieth session at Kumbakonam during the Mahamaham season. Swami Vidyananda presided.

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Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

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GIRGAUM

"HANDCUFFED!"

"RANGOON MAIL" "CONVICTS"!

TRIBUTE TO MR. P. T. CHANDRA.

RANGOON CONDEMNS GOVT. ACTION

We reproduce the following from the "Rangoon Mail" of Thursday February 24; the issue that came out three days after the judgment had been delivered in the case in which Mr. P. T. Chandra and Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, Editor and Printer respectively were sentenced to 4 months and 2 months simple imprisonment respectively.

The information of their conviction spread like wild fire and great excitement prevailed. Consequently there was a big crowd in Barry Street, near the Town Lock-up and adjacent places to see Messrs. Chandra and Iyer. They were removed to the Town Lock-up escorted by Police Sergeants and Constables. As they passed the street, shouts of "Gandhi ki jai" "Hindu Musalman ki jai," were heard at the Town Lock-up, the two were forced to divest themselves of their coats, boots and shoes at 4-30 p.m., they were removed to the jail van handcuffed walking bare foot. The rice market was closed and several shops in the city and in the Soorati Bazar were closed as well. It must be said that there was no time for a complete hartal but there is no doubt that a partial hartal was observed.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Rangoon was held at 5-30 p.m., Monday at Dr. P. J. Mehta's residence, Pagoda Road and though there was no time for the circulation of notices broad-cast, nearly a thousand people assembled.

Mr. P. C. Somasundram Pillai, Pleader, proposed, and Mr. Abdul Sattar Ismail seconded that Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Bar-at-law, retired judge of the Baroda Chief Court do take the Chair and it was carried with acclamation. The President in a spirited speech in Urdu explained the objects of the meeting, and reviewing the articles for which the Editor and printer and publisher of the "Rangoon Mail" were convicted pointed how these articles had nothing whatever to do with Section 153-A, I. P. C. and how trivial the offences were, if they are to be called offences at all.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHANDRA.

Mr. C. Vedamurti who was then called upon to move the first resolution said in the course of his speech:—"To me has fallen the lot of moving the first resolution. The prosecution instituted against the "Rangoon Mail" has a personal note to me for it was I who founded the paper and conducted it for four years and that the Government should have launched proceedings against that paper is the justification for my moving the first resolution. che resolution is as follows:—

(1) That this meeting of the citizens of Rangoon enters its emphatic protest against the repressive policy that is being adopted by the Government of Burma, as evidenced by the unjust punishment meted out to Mr. P. T. Chandra the Editer, and Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, the Printer and publisher of the "Rangoon Mail" and the cruel, humiliating and vindictive treatment accorded to them in carrying out the sentence." I have always thought that a Bureaucracy which is in the throes of dying agony try its best to maintain its prestige by all the weapons at its disposal, as a wounded tiger use all its force to catch its victim. I do not know who is responsible for this prosecution. If it is Mr. H. C. Nangle, our late general Police Commissioner. I must frankly say, that he has made an ass of himself in the witness box. He did not know even the existence of that great provincial daily the "Manchester Guardian." He has never gone over to the portals of a newspaper office. He could not distinguish between the leading articles and the extracts in a newspaper. He imagined that Mr. P. T. Chandra, the Editor, wrote all the five articles that were the subject of the charges against him. That a man of his intellectual calibre should be allowed to hold the office of responsible position in the city as that of the Commissioner of Police is indeed a calamity. If the responsibility for the prosecution be the Government themselves, I must candidly say that they have started on an era of repression which will do no good either to the Government or to the people. Section 153-A was added to the Penal Law of the land 23 years ago for the purpose of curbing the liberty of the Press. At a time when our Moderate friends are pressing for a Committee to go into the question of repressive Laws in the country, it is ridiculous that out here in Burma, the Government should have embarked upon a prosecution of the kind. Mr. Chandra's offence consists in extracting five articles at a time from respectable newspapers which are allowed to be circulated broadcast throughout the world. I ask if the Government do not like that we journalists of Burma should not extract them in our papers why not proscribe them or prevent them from coming into the province. In that case, we will obey the laws and regulations, however unjust we may think them to be. It is mere folly to allow papers in question to come into the province and to be read by all, and in the same breath ask us not to reproduce them and make such a reproduction penal.

Young as Mr. Chandra is, my heart goes forth to him in sympathy, but I rejoice at the same time that he has been given an opportunity to suffer for his country, and I dare say he will bear it up with joy. I predict that a day will come when in the fullness of time, he will be one of the greatest leaders of the country, for I find in him, a willingness and a heart to suffer.

Gentlemen, I must here enter my emphatic protest against the cruel, humiliating and vindictive treatment accorded to them at the time they were arrested in the first instance and to-day when they were removed to the jail. Both of them were seen handcuffed and taken from the Town Lock-up to the jail van, I understand from my lawyer friends that handcuffing is resorted to only in cases in which there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused will escape from police custody. I ask the Government in all seriousness whether men of position and standing of Mr. Chandra's and Mr. Iyer's stamp are likely to escape. I must characterise it with all the forcible language at my disposal and call it disgraceful and vindicate, I wish that my voice of protest will reach the Government of Burma, and I say with a full sense of responsibility that if the treatment accorded to my brother journalists is not enquired into and if the Police officers are not brought to book I am prepared to suffer imprisonment for upholding the cause of independent journalism.

"CHEAP MARTYRDUM!"

Maung Dwe. Associate Editor of the "Burma Observer" who seconded the resolution read a letter from Maung Ba Pe, one of the members of the Burma Deputation. Maung Dwe said that if Maung Ba Pe were present he would tell them that in England people enjoy the liberty of speech and the freedom of the Press. Is Burma which is a member the British Empire not to enjoy such liberties? In a jocular way, he said that Mr. Chandra has earned cheap marryrdom for the articles in question are from the "Asian Review" which has not been proscribed in the province. Really it is those who are responsible for the prosecution that are to blame and not Mr. Chandra himself. He said that when the "Bombay Chronicle" was proscribed journalists in Burma did not quote articles from that paper. He said that his brother journalists should be ready to suffer, for their profession demands suffering. The editors are nearer the jail than anybody else.

The resolution was supported by Mr. A. Swami Iyer in Tamil and by Mr. Moshin Ali in Urdu. The President put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried amid cheers unanimously.

11. The second resolution was as follows:—That this meeting while sympathising with the members of the families of Mr. P. T. Chandra and Mr. P. S. S. Iyer in this hour of distress and suffering offers its congratulations to Messrs. Chandra and P. S. S. Iyer for the services they have rendered to the country by sacrificing their liberty at the altar of the motherland." It was proposed by Hira Lal in Gujarathi seconded by Mr. Abdul Sattar Ismail in Urdu and was carried unanimously. There were cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "Chandra ki jai" "Iyer ki jai" and "Hindu Muslim Unity ki jai." The meeting dispersed just after 7 p.m.

EQUEL TO THE "RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

A RICE BROKER FINED RS 5

After the lengthy judgment was delivered in the "Rangoon Mail" case by the Hon. Mr. Justice Maung Kin, the accused were taken to the Town Lock-up, by two European Sergeants, a head constable and a constable. On the way to the lock up there was a public demonstration to accused on whom garlands of flowers were thrown. The whole crowd began shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki Jai, and "Hindu Muslim Unity Ki Jai." This apparently roused the anger of the constables and they arrested one Mr. M. P. Desai under Section 41 of the Rangoon Town Police Act, as causing disturbance in a public street and took him to the Pansodan Police Station. Mr. S. N. Sen appeared for the accused and got him out on bail. The accused was ordered to appear before a Magistrate the next day.

The next day the Magistrate convicted the accused under Sec. 40, Rangoon Police Act; and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, in default to suffer a week's simple imprisonment.

PROTEST AGAINST SENTENCE.

A meeting was held at No. 8A Pagoda Road, the residence of Dr. P. J. Mehta at about 5-45 p.m. on Monday, when a large number, chiefly of Indians, was present to protest against the result of the appeal in the "Rangoon Mail" case. Ex-Judge Abbas Tyabji presided. He said he had been a justice in the Baroda State for about thirty-four years and he did not think this was justice. Messrs. Chandra and Iyer only were found guilty instead of those who had originally published the articles. Mohsin Ali, a former detenu, said they were very glad that two of their brothers had been sent back to jail that day. The speaker, called on those who were not afraid to go to jail to show hands. The response was unanimous. Abdul Sattar said he was very sorry to learn of the dismissal of the appeals but at the same time he congratulated the two appellants for their sacrifice for the motherland. Further speeches were made after which the meeting dispersed with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Bande Mataram."—The "Rangoon Mail."

THE PAPER'S POLICY.

"TO MAINTAIN HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF JOURNALISM"

The "Rangoon Mail" in concluding a long leading article, reviewing the sentence passed against its Editor and Printer, declares as follows:

"We owe it to ourselves, to our fellow subjects, to the public at large, and last but not the least to the Government itself, that we should once again declare our firm resolve to maintain the highest traditions of journalism, to retail the best and most complete news of all parts of the world, to expose shams, inconsistencies and defects in the administration, to voice, create and encourage healthy public opinion, and to raise ourselves in the estimation of the world by the cultivation of that self-respect which will exterminate the galling humiliation of racial inequality. We have suffered adverses, we have weathered the buffets of misfortune, and if only we would remain true to ourselves, we shall carry our fight to the happy times of self-government, which will with certainty dawn upon us in the near future. We court no man's favour and we fear no man's frown."

INSULT TO THE PRESS.

HANDCUFFING OF JOURNALISTS

In another leading article the "Rangoon Mail" writes:—

A worse exhibition of tyranny and vindictiveness would be difficult to imagine than the removing of coat, shoes and socks and hand-cuffing of the Editor and the Printer of the "Rangoon Mail" as they were removed to the Prison Van late in the evening. They had been sentenced to short terms of simple imprisonment, and there was not the vestige of a justification for subjecting them to the humiliation of being hand-cuffed. Handcuffing is resorted to in such cases only when there is a reasonable fear that accused would make an attempt to escape. Both these gentlemen had been released on bail right upto the day of judgment, and they quite willingly accompanied the police to their incarceration. There was not at any time the slightest reluctance on their part to follow the directions of the Police.

It is true that in the morning a huge crowd of sympathisers had followed them from Court and some had even cast flowers on them. But there was never even the semblance of an attempt to rescue the prisoners or interfere with their progress.

Apparently the European Police officers, clothed in petty authority, considered it an admirable opportunity to display to the crowd the powers they possessed, and sought to humiliate the heroes of the public with the indignity of hand-cuffs. By their action these police officers brought these political prisoners down to the level of the ordinary felon, and forgot the difference between cultured political prisoners suffering simple imprisonment and the ordinary criminal.

We have no intention of exaggerating such incidents or of attaching undue importance to them. But the spectacle of respectable journalists being treated like villainous criminals by petty police officers is a serious blot on the police administration. It is not only an insult to the prisoners but and insult to the press, and a disgrace at the administration.

If His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor desires the people entrusted to him to have any respect to his Government he will order an immediate investigation at which the public would be called to give evidence, and proper punishment, commensurate with the outraged dignity of the prisoners and the public, will be meted out to the officers concerned. If His Honour fails to take action in the matter, it will be incumbent on the public to represent the matter to the Government of India, and if need be to call upon some of the Indian representatives at Delhi to move the adjournment of the Council to consider this matter of urgent public importance.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact, that, it is these little incidents which bespeak the mind of the Executive, and accentuate those differences between the authorities and the people which tend to undermine the entire fabric of the Government. The sooner this process of repression, intimidation and insult ceases, the better will be the prospect of amicable understanding between the authorities and the public, who are at present cleft by a serious and fundamental discord.

TICKET COLLECTOR'S HIGHHANDEDNESS

A correspondent writes:—At about 10 a.m., on Tuesday (March 1) an incident took place at Mazagaon, which is worth relating. A Railway passenger, who was a Mahomedan by name Taffadual Hussein, had a third class ticket from Kurla to Mazgaon, but owing to heavy rush in the train he was compelled to travel by 2nd class. This was noticed by the Guard of that train, who gave him some slaps on his face and while alighting at the Mazgaon station handed him over to a Ticket Collector by name Namdeo, who took possession of his Ticket and demanded excess fare, but as the passenger had no money at the time the ticket collectir took the opportunity of assulting him in the ticket collector's room. In the mean time the passengers of the next train while passing the station witnessed the above incident and began to inquire into the matter and reported it to the station master, who took no notice of it, but asked for our written statement, which was given by us. In such cases the station master ought to have taken steps against the ticket collector, but we do not know what he has done in the matter. Under the circumstances we request the D.T.S. to take steps after making necessary inquiries, so that the poor passengers may not be treated in this manner in future.

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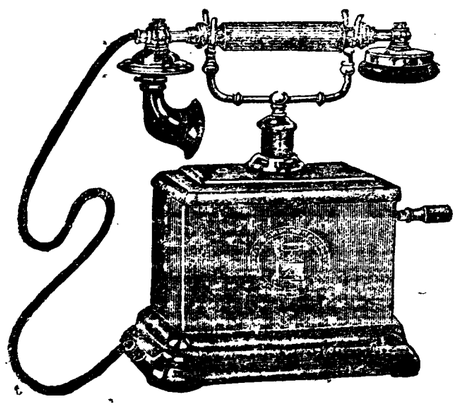

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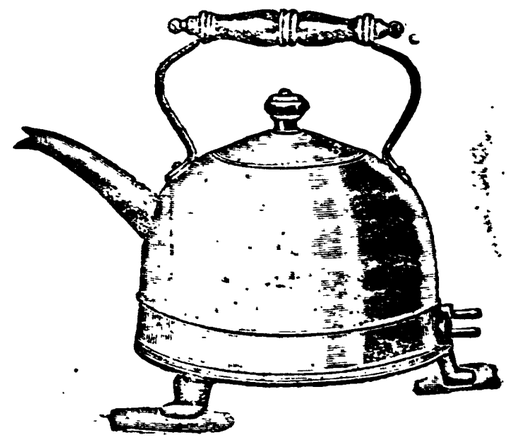

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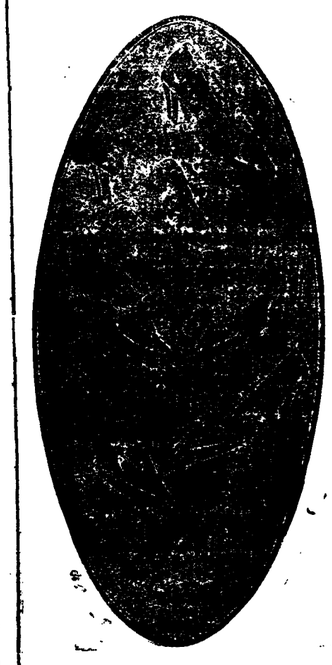

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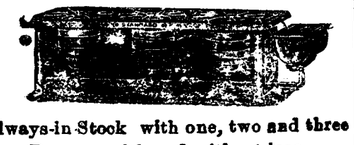

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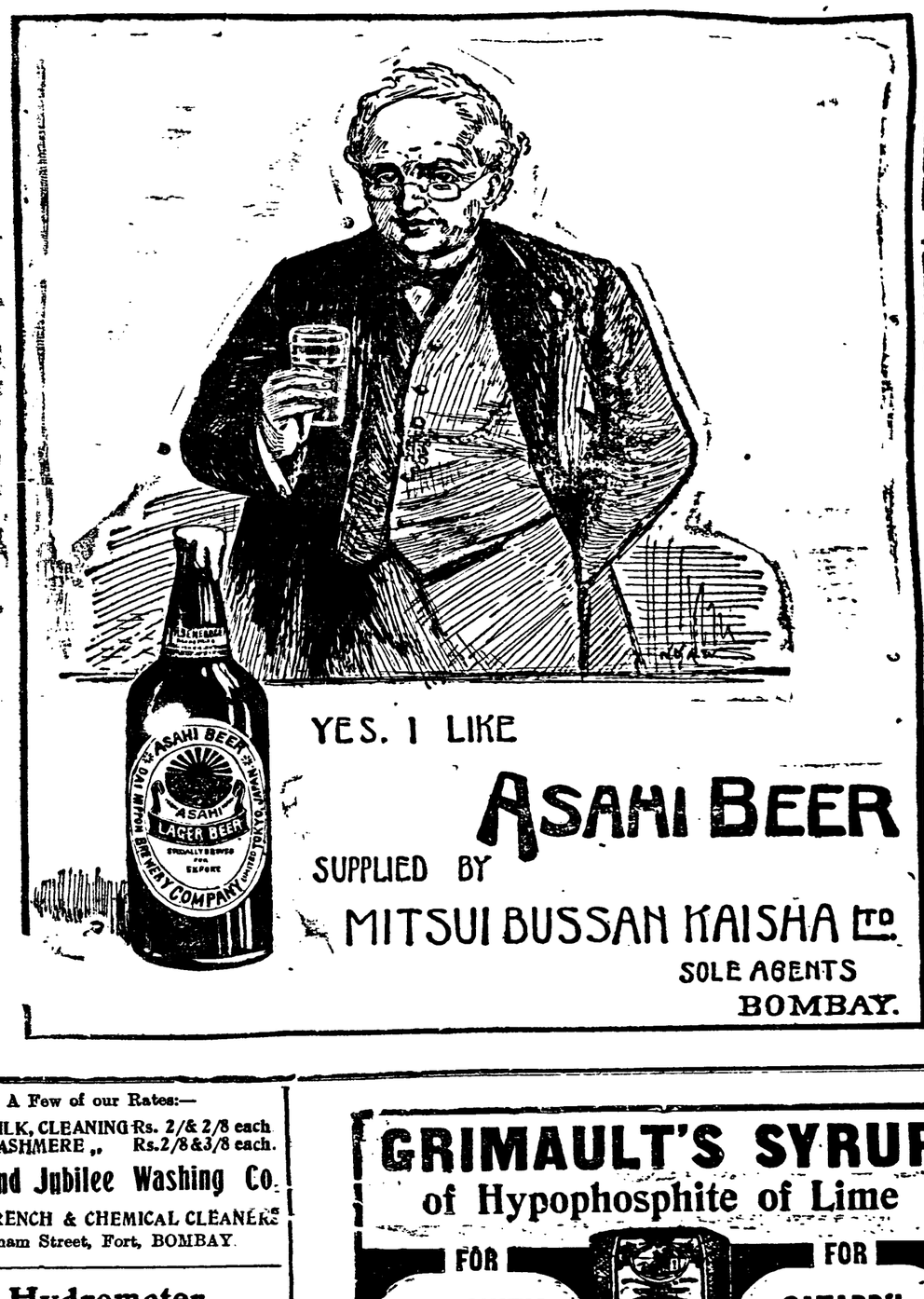

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